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CARTER'S ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM 'DOOMED TO FAILURE'

AU161945 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 16 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 16 (ATA)--At a speech presented at the White House yesterday, the U.S. President Carter presented another "programme" against inflation.

The new anti-inflationist programme presented by the White House chieftain is neither the first nor the last. His previous programmes to "restore the economy" and to "restrain" inflation have brought but new difficulties for the U.S. capitalist economy and further impoverishment for the masses of the people. Over the years of Carter's investiture, production has fallen at rapid rates in all the branches of economy. The energy crisis has assumed ever more threatening proportions, while inflation till the end of the last year was 13 per cent and by end of February it amounted to 20 per cent. Prices have increased gallopantly; unemployment, too, remains one of the most critic problems. But while for the public services such as for education and health service, the top representative of the U.S. bourgeoisie envisages in his programme further reduction of funds, on the contrary, for military expenditure, he envisages further increase, when it is common knowledge that the U.S. imperialists spend 140 billion dollars for military aims, while for the 1981 fiscal year, the U.S. military budget will amount to 161.8 billion dollars. This militarisation of the life of the country, which is one of the main aspects of the aggressive and expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism, is part of the armaments race it is carrying out in rivalry with Soviet social imperialism for domination and hegemony in the world.

Just as the other programmes, this programme, too, is doomed to failure, something which was expressed by President Carter to himself, admitting that the programme "perhaps may not yield results immediately and inflation will be high in the coming months too". And it cannot happen otherwise. The luck of this program is the same with the luck of several other programmes announced by Nixon, Johnson, and company. These demagogic programmes do nothing else, but through the "urgent measures" impoverish still more the masses of the people, at a time when they help the capitalist bourgeoisie to further increase its profits. Therefore, they have an anti-people character and cannot be considered otherwise, but only as new privations and further impoverishment for the American people.

BRIEFS

RETURN OF WOMEN'S DELEGATION--The delegation of the Albanian Women's Union [AWU] led by Haxhire Shehu, member of the leadership of the General Council of AWU, returned home from Tripoli on 11 March. The delegation attended the fifth congress of the all-African Women's conference in Tripoli at the invitation of the Conference. The delegation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [UWYA] led by Estref Bega, member of the UWYA Central Committee Bureau, also returned home from Paris on 11 March. It attended the anti-imperialist and antifascist international youth demonstration held in Paris on 1 March. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Mar 80 AU]

HYSNI KAPO WORKS PUBLISHED--Tirana, March 1 (ATA)--Implementing the decision of the CC of the PLA "On the Perpetuation of Comrade Hysni Kapo's Deed" and on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of his birth, the volume one of selected works by Comrade Hysni Kapo came off the press. This volume includes materials covering the 1942-1951 period. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU]

CARTER ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM TO CUT BUDGET, BUREAUCRACY

AU151425 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] In a press conference at the White House, President Carter spoke about the latest economic measures which he has introduced to fight inflation. The measures envisage a curtailment in the national budget, a further increase of gasoline prices and the discharge of about 20,000 government employees. The measures declared have no effect on the Pentagon. What is more, a spokesman of a U.S. military department said that instead of the planned 100 (X-M1) tanks for the U.S. Army in 1980, 352 tanks will be purchased. These very expensive tanks will replace the M-60 tanks during the next few years.

The first commentaries discussed Carter's latest economic measures pessimistically. Senator Edward Kennedy pointed out that the latest program will have no effect but will only seriously affect the U.S. man in the street.

PAST, PRESENT TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION VIEWED

Foreign Trade Minister Comment

AU140942 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA)--Under the headline "Fraternal Cooperation, All-Round Upsurge" RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries today an article by the minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Mr Khristo Khristov, in connection with the 35th anniversary of the signing of the first trade agreement between Bulgaria and the USSR.

The article stresses the decisive role of Bulgaro-Soviet trade for the restoring of Bulgarian economy after World War Two and the industrialization of the country, for the present intensive development of the socialist national economy.

Noting that in the 1946-1979 period bilateral trade has increased over 50 times, from 122 million to 8,200 million foreign currency leva, the minister writes that the Soviet deliveries of machinery, installations, raw materials and energy are 'vitally important' to Bulgaria.

Mr Khristov points out that on the basis of assets created with Soviet help the structure of the Bulgarian exports has basically changed. Comparing it to 1950, when machinery and installations claimed only 2.5 per cent of the overall exports, he quotes their share to be 47.5 per cent last year in general and 60 per cent in the Bulgaro-Soviet exchange. Bulgaria is now ranking third among the Soviet trade partners, providing 8 per cent of the Soviet imports.

Bilateral economic contacts at present reach far beyond the framework of foreign trade exchange and extend to all material production branches, is stressed further in the article. Last year's signing of a general scheme for specialization and industrial joint production in the material sphere up to 1990 marks a qualitatively new moment in Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation. Materialization of this document, notes the author, will assist the establishment of highly effective production systems, the securing of necessary material and energy resources for the Bulgarian economy and will result in a wide-ranging use of the scientifc and technological achievements.

Minister Khristov stresses that the active cooperation with the Soviet Union helped Bulgaria in becoming a full participant in the international socialist division of labour, in the industrial joint production and specialization of production within the CMEA framework. This cooperation is a solid guarantee of the defence and consolidation of national sovereignty, the economic and political interests of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Report on Economic Cooperation

AU140943 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA)--About 40 per cent of the capital funds of the Bulgarian industry have been created with Soviet help. This percentage is considerably higher for ferrous metallurgy, nearly 100 per cent, 75 per cent for the non-ferrous metallurgy, 60 for the cellulose-paper industry and over 70 per cent for the chemical and rubber industry.

For 35 years 450 large industrial projects have been built, are under construction or under reconstruction with Soviet economic or technical help in Bulgaria. Of these 53 projects were dealt with in the current 1976-1980 period alone. 27 projects constructed with Soviet help were commissioned last year, while in 1981 Bulgaria will receive equipment, materials and spares from the USSR for 79 enterprises. Over 17,000 Soviet specialists helped in the construction, assembly and exploitation of the new productive assets in the country.

The Soviet Union is Bulgaria's primary foreign trade partner, while Bulgaria, in her turn, ranks third or fourth among the USSR's foreign trade partners. The two countries are planned to exchange goods to the tune of 25,000 million roubles in the 1976-1980 period, which exceeds the overall exchange in the three preceding five-year periods.

ZHIVKOV VIEWS LIBYAN TALKS ON ARRIVAL IN TRIPOLI

AU141250 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Statement by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to Libyan journalists on his arrival in Tripoli on 11 March]

[Text] I would like to express, in the first place, my most sincere gratitude to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution and my great friend, for the kind invitation to visit once more the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

I am pleased with this happy opportunity to meet and talk with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, your outstanding leader, for the third time. Each of our meetings has exerted an exceptionally favorable impact upon the development of Bulgarian-Libyan relations, and upon the friendship and cooperation existing between our two friendly peoples.

I am also glad for the opportunity to become closely acquainted with your country's new achievements. Your country is confidently marching along the path of economic and social progress.

I take advantage of this opportunity to convey to the heroic Libyan people the most ardent wishes for even greater achievements in building the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

After the victory of the 1 September revolution relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation were established between our two countries. I have no doubt that during our forthcoming talks with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, we will discuss all aspects of our bilateral relations and we will once more find a common language in dealing with basic, topical international problems. This will represent a new impetus in the further intensification and expansion of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples. At the same time, these talks will represent a contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, reaction, Zionism and racism.

Thank you!

TURKEY'S DEMIREL RECEIVES TRANSPORT MINISTER 14 MARCH

AU142059 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Ankara, March 14 (BTA)--The Bulgaro-Turkish transport commission's fifth session sat here on March 13 and 14. It discussed ways of expanding the cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey in the international transit transportation of goods. The session approved basic principles in the construction of the ferryboat link between the Black Sea ports of Burgas and Trabzon.

Today the Turkish Prime Minister Demirel received the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Minister of Transport Vasil Tsanov. Bilateral economic cooperation which underlies the preparation work for the forthcoming session of the Bulgaro-Turkish economic cooperation committee, was on the agenda of this meeting. Prime Minister Demirel praised the work of the Transport Commission and the efforts made by the two sides at expanding the ties of cooperation in this important sphere. He also expressed his approval for the initiatives agreed upon at the Ankara session, noting their significance for the successful development of bilateral economic relations.

Transportation Protocol Signed

AU151918 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Ankara, March 15 (BTA)--A protocol on the work of the fifth session of the Bulgaro-Turkish commission on transport was signed in Ankara today. Measures for expanding cooperation between the two countries in the field of transport have been mapped out. The head of the Bulgarian delegation, the Minister of Transport Vasil Tsanov, was received by Turkey's Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and also met the Minister of Trade and Chairman of the Turkish side of the joint Bulgaro-Turkish economic and technical cooperation committee Halil Basol.

GREEK COMMUNISTS MEET WITH LILOV, STANISHEV DURING STOPOVER

AU142054 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA)--Mr Harlilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party and Mr Nikos Klaoudis, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, stopped off briefly in Sofia on their way to Athens. Here they met Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC.

At the meeting, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, they made each other familiar with the work of the two parties. Views were exchanged on the present situation in the world and on the development of the international communist and workers' movement. Complete identity was established in the two parties' positions on the discussed issues.

The necessity was stressed of stronger solidarity and unity of the communist and workers' parties, of all the progressive and democratic forces in the efforts to strengthen the positions of peace, to preserve and further detente, in the efforts to thwart the imperialist attempts at reversing the world back to the time of the cold war. A mutual wish was expressed to expand and enrich the traditional friendly ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Greek Communist Party in the interests of good-neighbourliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece, between the Bulgarian people and the Greek people.

CARTER'S ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM CRITICIZED

LD152218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] American President James Carter has announced his new plan for fighting inflation, the real aim of which is to maintain the record level of arms expenditures, to the detriment of various social programs. Restricted, for instance, will be health programs for children from low-income families, expenditures on school meals and programs designed to create new job opportunities.

In addition, the Carter plan envisages a curb on credit both to individuals and banks and calls for voluntary restraint in raising prices and salaries while continuing to be against compulsory controls. Carter intends to reduce excessive U.S. dependence on imported oil by introducing a compulsory tax on gasoline.

The President attempted to defend his new program at a press conference in Washington. As usual, he placed the main blame for high inflation on rapidly rising oil prices. Carter also spoke at his press conference on the SALT II treaty. He said that only consultations with the Congress will determine whether the United States will observe the treaty.

A succinct commentary on Carter's new anti-inflationary program is a resolution of representatives of 39 American women's organizations, which stressed: The fact that the administration has so easily adopted such drastic measures prompts fundamental questions about the essence of American society, its values and the fulfillment of pledges by the administration toward its citizens.

SCHMIDT'S REMARKS, FRG POLICY HARMFUL TO DETENTE

LD141007 Prague CTK in English 0939 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's appearance at Wednesday's press conference in Bonn proved "a considerable inclination of Bonn towards the dangerous line of President Carter's policy," the daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

"The Bonn chancellor ignored the real causes of the present international tension and tried to put the blame for it only on the Soviet policy although in the past two months a number of Bonn politicians have been pointing to the danger to detente ensuing from Carter's line," the daily said.

It pointed out that Chancellor Schmidt expressed fears of a new round of the arms race but at the same time confirmed that the F.R.G. will realize all NATO armament plans, and particularly the decision on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

"It is true that Schmidt did not accept all Carter's demands. It seems that he does not consider a boycott of the Moscow Olympics and a limitation of trade with socialist countries the most suitable means," the daily said, adding: "It is certain, however, that the role to be played by the F.R.G. in U.S. world strategy according to Carter's wish can hardly be put in harmony with the efforts for detente and thus cannot contribute to the proclaimed goal of armament control and disarmament," the daily said.

DAILY ELABORATES ON U.S. ANTIDETENTE POLICY, 'MILITARISM'

AU141200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[First part of Milan Natous article: "The Policy of Detente and the Ideological Struggle: Peace and Truth Are Indivisible"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE UNITED STATES IS STEPPING UP ITS MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND URGING ITS COALITION OF ALLIES TO DO THE SAME. TODAY THE U.S. ARMAMENT BUDGET AMOUNTS TO THREE TIMES ITS BUDGET AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SIXTIES, WHEN AMERICA WAS BEGINNING ITS WAR INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM. IN THE COURSE OF 6 YEARS (1972-78) THE EXPORTS OF ARMS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO MORE THAN 70 COUNTRIES INCREASED FOUR TIMES. IN MAY 1978 PRESIDENT CARTER PUSHED THROUGH THE REQUIREMENT THAT THE NATO STATES ANNUALLY INCREASE THEIR MILITARY EXPENDITURES AT LEAST 3 PERCENT, IN TERMS OF REAL VALUES. TOWARD THE END OF LAST YEAR THE NATO PACT OFFICIALLY ADOPTED THE AMERICAN PLAN OF PRODUCING AND DEPLOYING FURTHER NUCLEAR MISSILE WEAPONS IN CERTAIN WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES--A PLAN SECRETLY AGREED ON A FEW YEARS AGO.

Together with extreme militarization the United States is escalating the ideological campaigns that are designed to create an appropriate psychological atmosphere. For the last several months the ordinary American has been fed the idea that the detention of 50 hostages in Tehran is a fatal threat to the interests, dignified name and security of America. At the beginning of this year the United States unleashed unprecedented hysteria in connection with the overthrow of the Amin regime in Afghanistan and with the aid granted by the Soviet Union to the Afghan revolutionary people.

The United States is striving to poison the international atmosphere and to aggravate the situation. It is concerned with making public opinion accept armed interventions and threats as means of advancing U.S. interests in various areas of the world.

The propaganda campaigns vary in their topics, but their basic theses are repeated. They are meant to persuade the world about a Soviet military threat which, allegedly, will culminate in the middle of the eighties. Retired NATO General John Hackett published a fantastic book called "The Third World War in August 1985," around which the bourgeois circles have organized a great propaganda commotion. President Carter's reiterated thesis is that peace depends on the increase of U.S. and NATO armament efforts. Any flare-up of the battle for national, democratic and social rights of the people is called by the imperialist circles a violation of the balance in the world and a threat of a new war.

The most reactionary groups are striving to foist on the Western world the thesis that everything in any way beneficial the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community--every trade, scientific, technical or cultural exchange with them--represents a grave danger for the fate of the West.

Attempts at Disorientation

It is no coincidence that the retrograde forces devote such great attention to disorienting the world public and to distorting the truth about war and peace. Today the significance of the people's awareness for the fate of peace on our planet is substantially greater than ever before. War can never be carried on without the people; but in history people have been forced into war, or manipulated into war time and again. The growth of the political activities of the working people's masses and of whole nations, which we can witness in our epoch, is naturally and logically escalating the fight against the war efforts being made by the retrograde forces.

As far back as 1905, V.I. Lenin wrote: "The times are irretrievably and forever gone, when wars were conducted by mercenaries or by the representatives of a caste half separated from the people....Wars are now being conducted by nations, and that is why one great feature of war has now become particularly prominent: In practice, and before the eyes of millions of people, it unmasks the disharmony between the people and the government, which up to now was seen only by a small conscious-minded minority." (Lenin, Works, Vol. 8, page 42)

The mass nature of war is stirring up the minds of millions practically throughout the entire of cultured mankind. The destructive nature of war enhances the urgent necessity of peace efforts and it increases the danger threatening the very existence of people, culture, civilization and life on our planet. Hans J. Morgenthau, a prominent American bou geois theoretician, polemicizes in his book "Science: Servant or Master?" against the opinions held by other American authors like Herman Kahn--namely, that after a world thermonuclear war human culture and civilization could still be revived. THE GROWING SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PEOPLE'S AWARENESS FOLLOWS, ABOVE ALL, FROM THE FACT THAT, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, THERE EXIST FORCES CAPABLE OF PREVENTING WAR AND EVEN OF EXCLUDING WAR FROM THE FURTHER FATE OF MANKIND. They are, primarily, the socialist community--and particularly the Soviet Union; they are the powerful international communist and workers movement, the national liberation movement, as well as the revolutionary democratic forces. The peaceful development is aided by the realistic policy of certain bourgeois representatives.

The defenders of peace form the largest mass movement in the world, the battle against war, against militarism and its proponents. This battle is part of the revolutionary changes of our epoch, an epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. M.A. Suslov said at the all-union conference of ideological workers held in Moscow in October 1979: "In essence, detente means the implementation of Lenin's principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations. The international recognition of these principles, including by the governments of Western powers, as the foundations of mutual relations of states with differing social systems is an historical success, testifying to the fact that the international correlation of forces has changed. The fact that mankind has known no war in this fourth decade is the enormous merit of socialism and the success of all peace-loving forces throughout the world."

The ideological fight for peace and against the war danger solves many questions, the weightiest of which questions concern proof regarding the useless and pernicious nature of war, of who is the creator of war and militarism, and of the real nature of the people's active role in the fight for peace. The pernicious and destructive nature of war is also acknowledged by a considerable part of the bourgeoisie, by politicians, scientific institutions, churches and pacifist movements. They justly regard war as a terrible source of death and maiming.

Swiss scientist J.J. Babel has calculated that from the beginning of civilization up to 1950 roughly the same number of people had perished in wars as the total mankind today represents. Data is being published on the enormous material losses and unimaginable cultural damages caused by wars, and also date on the values consumed every year by insatiable armament. The Swedish institute of peace research has published the collective work of a number of natural scientists who had attested to the pernicious influence of armament production and tests on our living environments.

Other sources are pointing out what immense productive forces lie unused in armies and military production: Today they total up to 50 million people. The realistical bourgeois representatives realize that militarization prevents normal contacts between nations that are so beneficial and necessary for mankind, namely contacts in the sphere of trade, of scientific knowledge, of the exchange of artistic and cultural values, of tourism and sports, and others.

Pacifist views on war and armament are useful in that they reject war and militarism, but at the same time they are merely half-baked in that they do not uncover the causes and do not point out the true authors of war and militarism. For this reason they are, after all, of small significance in the realistic fight for peace, even despite their frequently ostentatious actions.

Who Escalates Tension

The key question--the truthful answer to which decides the effectiveness of antiwar efforts--is: Who is the source of war and militarism and why, and who is the principle defender of peace? The discernment of this fundamental truth has been made immensely difficult. It is, above all, the intensive bourgeois propaganda that leads this discernment astray. In coordinated actions various ideopolitical currents participate--from the neoconservative through the liberal and reformist all the way to the extremely radical. Here the whole bourgeois ideological mechanism, political institutions, mass information media, schools, churches, bourgeois science, associations and so forth are systematically active.

This daily ideological mill creates an oppressive atmosphere which cannot but influence the views of the people. Bourgeois public opinion polls devoted to political issues could be better described as measuring the propaganda effect. For example, in the fall of 1975 the American company Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., asked 1,000 American voters as to who profits most from the policy of the relaxation of international tension. Forty-five percent replied the Soviet Union; 3 percent the United States; 9 percent said no one; 24 percent did not know; and only 19 percent declared that this policy benefits both sides.

At the end of 1979, the same company asked a similar group of people whether they were in favor of deploying U.S. military forces against Iran should some of the American hostages in Tehran be killed or injured. Allegedly 63 percent were in favor of a military intervention and only 22 percent against. THAT CONFIRMS MARX'S CONCEPT THAT THE IDEOLOGY OF THE RULING CLASS IS THE RULING IDEOLOGY, AND THAT THE OWNERS OF THE MEANS OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION HAVE, AT THE SAME TIME, AT THEIR DISPOSAL THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION OF THOUGHTS, THAT THEY--SO TO SAY--HAVE THE MONOPOLY ON THE COUNTRY'S IDEOLOGICAL MECHANISM. ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY DOES THE TRUTH MAKE ITS WAY THROUGH THESE OBSTACLES AND THE INTRICACIES OF BOURGEOIS LIES AND MYSTIFICATIONS.

Finding out who is the true warmonger and who is the mainstay of peace is even more difficult because at the first superficial glance both these poles look similar. On both sides there are armies, weapons, military pacts and maneuvers, but a rationally thinking man knows that this has always been so, and that only a silly person would rely solely on a dove or a pious prayer against the sword.

Many people are confused by a fairly new circumstance. For thousands of years--as a rule--military strength has been synonymous with the danger of aggression. [paragraph continues]

People, understandably, sympathize with the weak ones, with the defeated one, with a wronged person, but when strength encounters strength, that psychological attitude is not enough, and that is what the present-day imperialist propaganda is cleverly trying to misuse.

For example, the desperate struggle of the Chilean revolutionary people, downtrodden, tortured and murdered by Pinochet's junta, immediately found understanding and sympathy among the broadest world public, and that to such an extent that even the most reactionary U.S. imperialist circles which organized and insured the fascist coup only very slowly, and only after years, found the courage to identify themselves with the Pinochet clique.

In contrast, for example, even some relatively progressive people throughout the world still have not comprehended the revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people, who--leaning on the Soviet Union's assistance--are resolutely and successfully opposing counterrevolutionary and interventionist attempts. At times one gets the impression as if a just struggle can be waged only by those who are weak, raped and suffering. Present-day times are like this, and we are very glad that every year more and more of the weak ones and wronged ones will become strong and victorious. Also, there is the class trend of our epoch and that is the foundation of our revolutionary optimism.

DISCERNING THE TRUTH IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IS THE MORE DIFFICULT BECAUSE ALSO THE IMPERIALISTS SWEAR BY, AND THE WORLD REACTION MORE THAN ONCE BORROWS PROGRESSIVE SLOGANS FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN ORDER TO DECEIVE THE MASSES WITH THEM. IMPORTANT, HOWEVER, IS THE PERSON'S IDEA OF PEACE, WHAT AN OBJECTIVE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INTEREST HE HAS IN PEACE, AND WHAT HIS PRACTICAL DEEDS ARE.

Decisive Criterion

The decisive criterion is the concept of peace in relation to social progress. Progressive forces led by the communist parties make peace and social progress interdependent and regard peace and socialism as indivisible. In contrast, imperialist circles counterpose peace and social progress.

Marxism-Leninism links up the best humanitarian traditions of nations and sees peace as a prerequisit for creative work, for the development of material and spiritual culture, for an improved standard of living, and for the development of people's democratic freedoms and national self-determination.

In contrast, for example, the leading U.S. representatives regard the revolutionary struggle of the people of Iran, Afghanistan, Angola and Ethiopia, as well as the antiracist struggle of the nations of Zimbabwe and South Africa, as the violation of "indivisible" peace. President Carter expressed it clearly in his State of the Union message this year. According to his doctrine all social revolutions and all national liberation movements of the people threaten the United States' vital interests. There is nothing much new in that position; the imperialists always saw it that way--only they did not trumpet it so openly and arrogantly.

Another criterion of the sincerity of peaceful efforts is the position on the interrelationship between peace and armaments. Socialism sees in disarmament the necessary condition and prerequisit for solid peace. Imperialists preach peace based on armaments. They are led to that by their vital economic and political interests: The production of weapons, armies and wars are the largest source of capitalist profits.

The World War II period was the golden age of the U.S. military-industrial complex. W.W. Rostow, the well-known American reactionary politician and theoretician, in his book "The Diffusion of Power," writes that the United States which in 1940 had 14.6 percent unemployed, in 4 years of war increased its gross national income more than 50 percent. Jan Navratil in the "Concise History of the United States" shows who was the greatest beneficiary of that increase--the overall profits of American shareholder companies in 1939-44 reached $100.6 billion. The Soviet author T.K. Belashchenko in his book "The United States: 200 Years, 200 Wars" proves how inequitable the division of those profits was among the American firms. The armament concerns swallowed the biggest chunk.

For example, during the war the General Electric Company, a Morgan company, increased its profits eightfold and the United Aircraft Aviation Company tenfold, but the record was achieved by the Boeing Company, which manufactured bomber planes, whose net profit increased one hundred fold. Is it surprising that armament magnates do not yearn for peace? Moreover, today's weapons are much more expensive and yield many times greater profit. For example, one American Trident nuclear submarine costs $1.6 billion. Professional literature says that that would be equivalent to the cost of educating 16 million children in the developing countries for 1 year. The United States plans to build 10 such submarines in the next few years.

IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES NO ONE HAS AN ECONOMIC INTEREST IN ARMS PRODUCTION; RESOURCES EXPENDED FOR THAT PURPOSE ARE OBTAINED ONLY BY THE FIRM NECESSITY TO INSURE DEFENSE AGAINST IMPERIALIST THREAT. THE MOST REACTIONARY CIRCLES OF IMPERIALISM ARE TRYING TO GET THE ARMAMENT SPIRAL MOVING, IN ORDER, AMONG OTHER THINGS, TO DRAIN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' PRODUCTIVE FORCES AWAY FROM PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENTS. THEY REALIZE THAT IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION THE SUPERIORITY OF SOCIALISM YEARLY BECOMES MORE MARKED AND INCREASINGLY INFLUENCES THE MASSES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE ALSO IN THE CAPITALIST PART OF THE WORLD AS AN EXAMPLE OF A PRACTICAL AND SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTIONARY SOLUTION OF PRESENT-DAY URGENT SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

PRAGUE RADIO INTERVIEWS HULA, BAYBAKOV ON COOPERATION ACCORD

LD150010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] We now broadcast an interview granted to Czechoslovak radio and television on the occasion of the signing of the long-term program of the development of specialization and coordination of production between the CSSR and the USSR until 1990 by Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee: [begin recording]

[Question] Comrade deputy chairman, what importance do you accord to these Czechoslovak-Soviet agreements?

[Baybakov--in Russian, with superimposed Czech translation] We highly value the document signed today [as heard] on long-term specialization and coordination in many sectors of the national economy of the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Today we completed a very important and complicated course of elaborating a document which will have not only great economic but also great political importance. As is known, the document has been prepared on the basis of tasks which we received from CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak. We carried out this work with the consistent attention of party bodies of both our countries.

I think that the document which we signed today will lay the foundations for our great and consistent work on the fulfillment of the fundamental conclusions contained in the document.

The long-term program of specialization and coordination of production will be the basis for the elaboration of new 5-year plans. Naturally, for the years 1980-85 and, apart from that, the long-term program obliges us to prepare a great number of new agreements in various spheres of the economy which we deem necessary for inclusion in this document.

Economic relations with Czechoslovakia are developing well. I am convinced that the Czechoslovak economy is expanding dynamically with assurance and that, naturally, helps the expansion of our relations in many spheres of the economy. It is sufficient to say that the trade turnover in the course of the last 10 years increased more than threefold. It is also sufficient to say that this year the trade turnover amounts to almost $7 billion. This is an enormous sum. I would like to say that Czechoslovakia is our third greatest trade partner, and in Czechoslovakia's trade balance with the USSR amounts to one third.

But, of course, the issue does not rest solely on the fact that we are so significantly increasing mutual trade turnover. We are also developing great efforts in the sphere of specialization and coordination of production in many sectors, above all in the engineering industry. Much time would be needed to speak of all the specific actions, but I will say that every year this specialization and coordination which offers long-term prospects to both sides, is being expanded. We will promote together a further expansion of these activities.

There exists another form of cooperation which is also an important part of the development of our relations. It consists of questions connected with the construction of enterprises with the help of socialist countries on the territory of the USSR and in other socialist countries so as to insure deliveries to Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries--deliveries of necessary raw materials without which it is not possible to develop national economies. In this connection I would like to stress the fact that in 1980 alone we will supply Czechoslovakia with 18 million tons of crude oil, 6 billion cubic meters of gas, 8 million tons of iron ore, and many other raw materials without which the national economy of Czechoslovakia could not be developed.

It is necessary to say that on the basis of specialization and coordination we are increasing the amount of equipment which serves the development of our economy. Of great importance for us is the amount of equipment for the development of the chemical and oil industry, a great amount of equipment for the machine industry, and Tatra lorries, which have proved their worth in the difficult conditions of the Tyumen Oblast.

I believe that the elaboration of partial agreements into an entire complex--partial agreements which will proceed from the program which has been signed--will enable us to expand even further our relations into new spheres. This is our next task.

I would like in the case of all questions which stem from the long-term program of cooperation and specialization to point out those in particular which are connected with the raising of effectiveness of social production. We have now reached such great volumes of production that to insure them we require great material, financial and human resources. That is why our activity focuses on rendering more effective the current levels of production.

In this connection we have also had talks with Comrades Husak, and Strougal, and we are placing in the forefront questions of technical development as the main trend in the solving of questions of effectiveness of social production. There is great scope here for concerting our efforts.

[Question] Comrade deputy premier, what does the document mean for the development of the Czechoslovak economy, and what is to be done for the fulfillment of the targets which it contains?

[Hula] I have to say in truth that this program is of quite exceptional importance for the Czechoslovak economy. The 15th congress had already set as the only possible alternative of the further development of our economy an all-round raising of the effectiveness of economic development on the basis of a maximum speeding up of the growth of labor productivity, maximum optimal processing of fuels, raw materials and commodities which are being used in our economy in no small amounts.

This program of bilateral specialization and coordination of production between our republic and the USSR follows this strategic long-term aim. I think that it is very advantageous for us to be able to raise labor productivity, technical standards, the level of parameters of our products, their quality, to raise them to a standard which would allow us to process optimally the material imput, especially in our processing industry with which we are paying largely for imports of fuels, raw materials and commodities. First, it is thus of importance for the growth of labor producity and effectiveness.

Second--and this is immediately related--the program gives us the possibility to reduce to some extent the broad range to date of production in our processing industry and to concentrate on sectors and products where we possess a tradition and where, especially at present, according to the principles contained in the program, we have an outstanding possibility to join the forces of our science, our development, research, the technical erudition of our people and their skill with the experiences and the great scientific and technical base of the USSR.

The program sets a great number of exacting tasks. Literally hundreds of specialists from both sides took part in its preparation, and I would like to use this opportunity to thank Soviet specialists and experts for their participation in the preparation of the program as well as for the understanding they have shown for the needs of the further development of our industrial base.

On the same occasion I would like to express my appreciation also of the personal contribution of Comrade Baybakov and other leading representatives of the USSR to the creation of this program which will be--as the directives of our parties enjoin us, and as we have been specifically instructed by the leading representatives of our parties and states, Comrades Husak and Brezhnev--a very important step in the further integration and general deepening of cooperation between our countries, economic cooperation and thus naturally also in the deepening of the traditionally friendly and close relations between the nations of both our countries.

As I have already said, the work which awaits us in the fulfillment of the program will not be easy. It will cost much in resources, effort and organizational talent; it will mean actively drawing together all our organizations into this creative work, especially linking efforts from research and development up to production and the final joint outcome which the program represents. It concentrates on specialization and coordination of production in the processing industry, above all in engineering.

It is reckoned that on its basis will be elaborated--and intensive work has already been carried out for several months--approximately on the whole 19 so-called program elements, of which 17 will be in the engineering industry, such as heavy engineering, transport engineering, energy engineering, industry which manufactures chemical equipment, in the manufacture of machine tools and equipment, the manufacture of equipment for automation, the electrotechnical industry, the electronics industry, and also in cooperation in the chemical industry sector. Here we do not lack experience.

The programme which is facing us and which we have just signed is one of those big programs, the biggest so far in my opinion which can be compared, for instance, with our cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for the nuclear power industry. There we were able to make use of great experiences of the Soviet Union for the strengthening and, I would say, immediate raising of the technical level of our engineering industry. Skoda workers from Plzen have already dispatched a pressure vessel for a reactor to be installed in the power station in Paks in the Hungarian People's Republic. This is the first pressure vessel for a reactor manufactured in a socialist country besides the Soviet Union.

The program envisages the establishment of a very broad division of labor in the manufacture of [word indistinct] high tension power generators on the principle that we in our country will manufacture these power generators of the output ranging between 200 and 400 kilowatts while the Soviet Union will manufacture them with the output ranging between 400 and 1,000 kilowatts; that we will combine our forces to insure that these products are among the world's highest quality; that we will exchange them so as to insure that they meet in essence the entire requirements of our respective economies and moreover enable us to augment by way of these progressive electric motors our export deliveries to third countries.

A very important program for our economy is that specialization is envisaged, for instance, in the chemical industry. We will specialize primarily on dyes, certain kinds of chemical ingredients and glass fibers while the Soviet comrades entered into a commitment to step up gradually to our country, and thus meet in essence our requirements, such high energy-demanding products as nitrogen-based fertilizers or high-pressure polyethylene or methanol.

I could of course cite other examples. They all bear witness to the magnitude of the opportunities facing us. It is our great opportunity and duty to make use of all these possibilities and opportunities. It is necessary to organize very accurately our work, not to permit any delays, establish very businesslike working relations between responsible institutions and gradually arrive at direct cooperation at least amongst the key enterprises of both our countries. Another reason why we attach such a great importance to this is that it has a significance for the drafting of a directive for the developments of our economy in the next 5-year period. In this connection we are also engaged in work on the coordination of the plan for the next 5-year period, about which we have also had discussions with esteemed Nikolay Konstantinovich for the very reason of insuring that this plan is properly harmonized with the 5-year plan, and that it is thoroughly provided for both materially and in terms of personnel.

For us, for such an economy we possess, it is naturally of great importance to have a stable position in the world at large and the international socialist division of labor. This is of enormous importance for us, for the stability and the securing of a secure, calm and progressive development of our economy. [end recording]

BAYBAKOV, USSR DELEGATION LEAVE PRAGUE FOR MOSCOW

LD151314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The USSR governmental delegation, led by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, left Prague by air for Moscow today.

In the course of its visit a long-term program of development of specialization and coordination of production between Czechoslovakia and the USSR until 1990 had been signed. The members of the Soviet delegation visited some of our industrial enterprises.

The guests were seen off at Ruzyne airport by Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and other personages.

STROUGAL ADDRESSES PRAGUE ECONOMIC AKTIV

Address 11 March

LD120032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] An all-state aktiv has been meeting in Prague today to discuss the package of measures toward improving the system of the planned management of the economy.

Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, addressed the aktiv:

In the opening part of his speech he explained the importance of the prepared changes in the system of the planned management of the national economy approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government and stressed their active role in the implementation of the social-economic tasks which we face in the 1980's.

When reviewing the past decade, he said that these years marked in many respects a dividing line and started a qualitatively new stage of the economic development. Comrade Strougal gave a number of facts which illustrate the changes through which our economy passed in the past decade: National income will reach Kcs474 billion this year and, if compared with 1970, will be higher by 59 percent. The social productivity of labor in this period will have increased by 53 percent. Investments of Kcs1.338 trillion were made in the national economy. The basic funds will reach a value of more than Kcs2.5 billion.

Comrade Strougal stated that we have started the implementation of important structural changes, the most important of which we consider to be the program of construction of nuclear power stations, together with our participation in the production of equipment for them.

Despite several years of negative climatic conditions, agricultural production has grown since 1970 by 19 percent. We have increased the means allocated for the development of science and technology: In 1970, the sum was Kcs11 billion and this year it will be approximately Kcs19 billion, and at the same time, in the 1970's we achieved the highest ever growth of living standards. Total incomes have grown by more than one-half and last year reached more than Kcs343 billion. Comrade Strougal said that we can rightly say that what we have achieved in the development of the country, its material-technological base, in the development of living standards, in the perfection of conditions for the life of people of our country, has no parallel in our development.

This fact, however, also has another aspect: the high demand of the reproduction of the achieved level. This is contingent upon a considerable growth of efficiency and productivity of our economy which certainly has to be higher than that which we are achieving today.

The federal premier in his address then analyzed some problems and shortcomings of our national economy. Their solution is not and will not be a short-term task. However, it cannot be postponed. The utilization of intensive factors in the economic development is the only alternative for the next period and it is literally an urgent necessity. We do not want, nor can we afford, to stagnate in our development, to live at the expense of future generations. We want to continue, in harmony with the created sources, to develop living standards and to continue in the building of an advanced socialist society. Comrade Strougal stated that at present the work on the draft directions for the working out of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is ending. He stressed that this was not an easy task because of the possible development of external economic relations and, above all, because the basis for the preparation of the next 5-year plan will be in a number of sections less favorable than that which we could have reckoned with last year. All this explains the necessity for gradual but fundamental changes in the entire management of our economy, including in the system and the economic mechanism.

Then, Comrade Strougal went on:

[Begin Strougal recording] Now, comrades, what is the aim of the adopted measures, what is the character of the goals which we want to achieve? Above all, we want the system of management to be an effective instrument of the implementation of tasks of economic and social developments; that it should help more than it has done so far in the implementation of the results of scientific-technological development; that it should spur our economy into utilizing the possibility of socialist economic integration, and the international division of labor in general; and particularly that it should create better conditions for the creative activity of working people.

Simply put, what is involved is that the system of management should set into motion these key factors of development and thus, step by step, help the implementation of the strategy of an intensive economic development. In the mechanism of management we are eliminating or suppressing elements which have been supporting the growth of extensive factors of economic development--on the contrary, we are introducing such instruments as will represent a much more significant economic pressure on the management of enterprises and production economic units. The entire mechanism of the system of management, the concept of the plan as well as economic instruments are aimed at a marked increase in the effectiveness of management of energy and fuel resources, basic assets and human labor. Compared with practice so far, it is quite a substantial change.

I have already briefly identified the weak spots of our economy. It is, therefore, necessary again to stress that the main causes of their low effectiveness and performance are to be seen above all in subjective factors, that is, in management as a whole; this means not only in the system but also in the directing work of leading workers, their staffs, in low standards of analytical and decisionmaking activities, in their not always adequate qualifications and competence and in some cases even--it must be noted--in a lack of responsibility.

The issue is, naturally, more complicated. It is more complicated because if the general conditions of management make possible such behavior, if we do not have a proper attitude and if we remunerate all in the same way, it is natural that people, and even leading workers, gradually adapt to such conditions.

After all, that is what always happens: The majority of people behaves, so to speak, normally, that is, in accordance with the given conditions which have been created, and that is why, if we want to change their behavior, activities, thinking and attitudes, we must above all change the conditions and rules which influence and determine the behavior of people.

In this respect we believe that the package of measures which has been approved, and their translation into day-to-day life, will contribute to new outlooks and to a faster course in the solution of economic problems, because it places emphasis on the most important aspects of the functioning of the system of management.

The changes in planning are to a large extent dependent on changes in cost accountancy management, starting from the implementation of principles of material stimuli and vice versa. We endeavor thus more consistently to fulfill the theses on the unity of the plan and cost accountancy, on the greater dependence of means which will be at the disposal of production economic units and enterprises on the results actually achieved.

This combines even more the interests of the enterprise with the interests of the entire society and it thus creates, too, better foundations for the development of initiatives and socialist competitions.

Naturally, we reckon with the fact that the measures being introduced will not be welcomed by all with open arms, that they will agree with everybody. But the interests of a healthy development of the economy demand that the problems and issues be resolved consistently from the point of view of and in the interest of the society and not to be the result of an unacceptable compromise, concessions to backwardness, low performance, the result of the fact that one wants to please everybody. [end recording]

In the next part of his speech the federal premier stressed that the measures which have been approved are considered as the beginning of our great effort aimed at a speedy transition to the intensification of our economy, to higher effectiveness and performance. That is why a turn is the imperative of the day. We generally apply the principle of capital formation and special material incentives as well as their distribution will be fully dependent not only on the creation of planned profits but also on the fulfillment of specific qualitative criteria. Comrade Strougal stressed that this significantly raises the responsibility of production economic units for the results of management. We must insure that the mechanism of the system of management leads to a systematic raising of the production efficiency to interrelations between managements of individual enterprises and factories, production, research, marketing and other units.

Toward the end of his speech Comrade Strougal voiced the conviction that the package of measures created conditions for utilization of internal forces and reserves and for the development of a new initiative by people, for an application of their good ideas and for their active participation in the solution of problems and challenging tasks. The goals that are being prepared for the managing of our national economy have but a single purpose--to gradually create better conditions for a further development of our entire socialist society. It is a great task and not an easy one. The CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government, however, firmly believe that in its fulfillment, in the insurance of the further flourishing of our country, they will have the general support of our working class, of our cooperative farmers, our intelligentsia and other working people.

In the course of the deliberations in the afternoon, which were chaired by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, the participants in the aktiv spoke in detail about some problems in individual spheres of the economy and about approaches to the fulfillment of the package of measures for the improvement of the system of the planned management of the national economy.

In this connection, they praised its significance for a faster assertion of the necessary changes in the structure of production and its effectiveness and quality, for reducing demands on raw materials, energy, materials and investments, and for a more objective assessment of the results of the work of collectives and individuals, enterprises and entire production economic units.

Federal Finance Minister Leopold Ler spoke in concrete terms about the principles which are being set by the package of measures for the perfection of the system of planned management of the national economy. He paid attention to some questions of planning, management and the organization of material relations and related increase in the responsibility of central departments, production economic units and enterprises. Minister Ler stressed that it is necessary to increase the binding aspect of economic agreements and the responsibility for their fulfillment. The greater long-term character of planning will also contribute to an improvement and strengthening of contractual relations. It also creates scope for the uncovering of potential and for the elaboration of more objective annual plans. Minister Leopold Ler noted that the package of measures for the perfection of the system of planned management of the national economy is an open appeal to all concerned to ponder their own work and responsibility for insuring a further dynamic development of the national economy.

Vladimir Janza, minister-vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, stated that the package of measures for the perfection of the system of planned management of the national economy has as its purpose, above all, to improve the quality of planning, to increase the effectiveness of economic stimuli, to perfect the organization of the production-technical base, to improve the standards of managing work and to further deepen the participation of working people in management. The measures which have been passed proceed from some measures already implemented in the course of the past years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, from the conclusions of the analysis of the effect of the system of planned management and from findings from the complex experiment of the management of effectiveness and quality. Comrade Vladimir Janza recalled that, in the interest of setting our fundamental aims for principal structural and qualitative changes in the Czechoslovak economy, work will be intensified on perspective planning. The work will proceed from the deepening participation of Czechoslovakia in the international division of labor, especially its participation in long-term target programs of cooperation of CEMA member states.

Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the end of the deliberations. He noted that the debate fully confirmed the unity of views of the party and economic aktiv on the intentions of the party Central Committee and the federal government as explained in the speech of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Comrade Kempny said that to turn the direction of our economic activities in the spirit of party directives is an enormous task which tests the ability of the entire state and the economic sphere to fulfill effective production and work of quality. It is necessary to carry out much educational work because work will succeed only if people correctly understand the character of the problems and understand how to tackle them.

Comrade Kempny further stated that the package of measures for a further improvement and development of economic management offers a clear-cut orientation for the further work of the whole party, state bodies and general and enterprise directorates, for activities of trade union and youth organizations, scientific-technical societies and for working collectives. It creates a joint starting point for further work on the intensification of planning, unification and strengthening of [words indistinct] higher effectiveness and quality of work, for improving organizational forms, work of leading [words indistinct]. It is necessary to fully appreciate the importance of such a uniform base, but we cannot forget for a single instant the fact that these rules would remain a dead letter if they were not enlivened by active, managing activity.

Comrade Kempny stressed that all now depends on how creatively leading workers and the managing apparatus grasp these new possibilities and utilize them for the purposeful, involved and creative fulfillment of the strategic line of economic development.

Address 15 March

LD151346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The principles of the improved system of planned management of the national economy were expounded today to some 700 officials of party, state, economic, trade union and social organizations in Prague. The aktiv was chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the city party committee in Prague. A detailed speech on the set of measures to improve the system of planned management of the national economy after 1980 was made by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier.

Afterward Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Antonin Kapek and Federal Minister of Finance Leopold Ler, chairman of the government committee for questions of planned management of the national economy, replied to questions primarily on changes in methods of planning, remuneration of working people, capital investment building, perfection of managing work and utilization of economic instruments for the growth of efficiency and quality of production.

At the close of the deliberations Comrade Antonin Kapek called on the participants in the aktiv to familiarize themselves as early as possible with the set of measures and help to translate them into life.

HOFFMANN PRESENTS AWARD TO TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD162218 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today handed the Order of Labor to Jiri Vilhelm, head of the office of the chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, in Prague.

The high state distinction was awarded to him by the president of the republic on the occasion of his 50th birthday for his many years of selfless activity in the party and trade union offices.

HONECKER MEETS WITH ISRAELI CP DELEGATION

LD142146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Friday received a delegation of the Israeli Communist Party for a friendly discussion. The delegation is led by Tawfiq Tubi, the party's assistant general secretary.

During the meeting there was a detailed exchange of views on topical questions relating to politics and relations between the two parties.

Erich Honecker briefed the delegation of the Israeli Communist Party on the implementation of the decisions of the 9th SED Party Congress and on the conclusions which were drawn at the 11th meeting of the Central Committee for further work. In his remarks on international developments he reaffirmed the unchanged stand of the SED and the GDR on problems of the Middle East. It is necessary to establish a just and lasting peace in this region. He described as a decisive prerequisite for this the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the establishment of a sovereign state, with the recognition of the right to existence of all states of this region.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the important role of the Communist Party at the head of all progressive forces in the struggle against the expansionist policy of the Israeli ruling circles. The members of the party can continue to be sure of the active solidarity of the SED.

Tawfiq Tubi expressed the attitude of the Israeli Communist Party to the Middle East conflict and reported on the consistent struggle of his party against the increased interference and the threat to the Middle East region on the part of imperialism. He condemned the creation of a "rapid deployment force" of the United States, which is being specially trained for mobilization in this region. The Israeli Communist Party regarded as one of its most important tasks to make clear the dangers which emanate from Washington's striving for a new military pact system in the Near and Middle East.

Erich Honecker and Tawfiq Tubi underscored the firm determination of their parties to intensify the struggle for peace, for the defense of the process of detente, and against the imperialist course of confrontation and the arms race.

They highly appraised the Soviet Union's solidarity support for revolutionary Afghanistan in safeguarding its independence and sovereignty and resolutely oppose the anti-Soviet incitement campaign unleashed by the United States.

The two sides stated that the two parties will further intensify and deepen the fraternal cooperation which has existed between them for many years.

Also present during the discussion, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, were, on the Israeli Communist Party side, David Khenin, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Nisan (Brache) and Najib Ghattas, members of a regional executive. Present from the SED were Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Friedel Trappen, deputy head of the International Relations Department.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES VENEZUELAN CP SECRETARY GALLEGOS

LD141520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the Central Planning Commission, on Friday received Eduardo Gallegos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Venezuelan Communist Party Central Committee. At the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal unity, both sides agreed in their assessment of the international situation. Both parties see the aggressive course pursued by the United States as the cause of the recent worsening of the international situation. The firm cohesion of the international communist movement and of all anti-imperialist forces is therefore the urgent demand of our time.

The SED and the Venezuelan Communist Party stand in solidarity by the side of peoples fighting for their national and social liberation. Both parties support the struggle waged by the Afghan people for the defense of its revolution. They welcome the internationalist measures taken by the USSR to safeguard the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan as a necessary measure for peace in that region.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL COOPERATE WITH CUBANS IN ANGOLA

AU150805 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Luanda (ADN)--Physicians and nurses from the GDR and Cuba are providing medical services to tens of thousands of Angolans in the central Angolan coffee-growing highlands of Gabela in Cuanza Sul Province. Their patients are farmhands from Gabela as well as the children from several districts of Cuanza Sul Province. The people in need of assistance also come from the south Atlantic coastal area. In addition, the physicians and nurses from Cuba and the GDR also man the TB station and the hospital of Gabela. Medicines come from the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR and Bulgaria.

The fourth brigade of Cuban physicians and nurses is now operating in Gabela. In 1976, still at the time of the South African intervention, the Cubans were the first to assume care of the population after the massive flight of the Portuguese.

FDJ SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLAN YOUTH GROUP

LD120008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The FDJ and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] youth wing signed an agreement in Berlin on Tuesday for the period 1980-82. Egon Krenz, candidate of the SED Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Bornito de Sousa, first national secretary of the MPLA youth organization, signed the document. FDJ "friendship brigades" will in the future be active in Angola and the GDR youth organization will render material help in setting up pioneer camps for the Agostinho Neto pioneer organization.

In a joint declaration both sides welcome the vote of confidence given in the recent election to the Patriotic Front by the people of Zimbabwe.

They also approve the assistance granted by the USSR to the Afghan people and reject attempts by U.S. imperialism to use the events in Afghanistan as a pretext to exacerbate the international situation. They condemn the NATO decisions on the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and ascribe great importance to the preparations of a world youth conference for disarmament in Helsinki in January 1981.

FDJ DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO FRG

AU142215 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A delegation of the FDJ Central Council under the leadership of Central Council Secretary Gunter Rettner visited the FRG 9-12 March 1980 at the invitation of the Presidium of the FRG German Federal Youth Ring (DBJR). Central to the visit was the holding of a joint seminar of the topic "The Work and Responsibility of Youth Organizations From States With Different Social Systems for Peace and Detente." The representatives of the two youth organizations pointed out in unison that the resolute defense of peace constitutes the key issue of present times. That requires that all people with good intentions who strive for peace sincerely, undertake intensified efforts to prevent the danger of another world war, for limiting armaments and for effective disarmament measures. The world forum of youth and students for peace, detente, and disarmament, which is being planned for Finland in 1981, can make an important contribution to this.

HONECKER VISITS CHEMICAL WORKS IN HALLE BEZIRK

LD132210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0908 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Halle--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived Thursday morning on a visit to the workers of the Buna chemical works combine near Schkopau in Halle Bezirk. Several thousand members of the staff of this works, which is important to the country's chemical industry and entire economy, gave a very cordial welcome to Erich Honecker and other members of party and state leadership.

Accompanying Erich Honecker on his visit to the Buna workers are Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Werner Felfe, first secretary of the Halle Bezirk Executive, and Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary. They were welcomed together with Minister for the Chemical Industry Guenther Wyschofsky, and Council of Ministers' member, Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, as well as other dignitaries, by Walter Kitzing, first secretary of the Buna SED Kreis Executive.

The high point of the visit by Erich Honecker and other members of party and state leadership to the Buna workers was a meeting in the main workshop of the GDR's largest plastics producer. Thousands of workers, scientists and technologists gave a cordial welcome to the guests. During the meeting, new commitments were made to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee to increase the economy's performance still further. They are aimed at achieving an additional day's production by May to mark the 35th anniversary of liberation from fascism by the Soviet Army. By the end of the year, this plan lead is to be increased to 2 days.

Address at Meeting

LD132215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Schkopau--Following is the text of Erich Honecker's speech at the meeting in the Buna chemical works:

It gives us great pleasure to take part in this meeting. It clearly shows how energetically the decisions of the Ninth SED Party Congress are being implemented in your Buna combine, such an important sector of our economy. For decades now your collective has made a significant contribution to socialist construction even under difficult conditions. It has repeatedly been the source of inspiring initiatives. Everywhere one can sense that everybody knows how much depends on your work today.

The reliable supply of raw materials and fuels and their best possible use currently play a greater role in our thinking, in our planning and in the socialist competition than previously. Here the new complex for PVC, which is now going into continuous use, will also help us in the future. It represents a considerable increase in production potential, and we are certain that you will master the new tasks with great efficiency.

What Comrade Langrock, Comrade Heike and Comrade Neubert have said here, the substance of the many new undertakings, shows the fighting spirit of the Kreis Party organizations and the entire Buna collective. Director General Comrade Pohle has impressively shown how you are constantly increasing production and improving efficiency through high targets in scientific-technological progress and in the economical use of materials and energy.

I should like to pass on to all workers, scientists, technologists and economists of the combine the most cordial greetings and thanks of the Central Committee of our party for their outstanding work.

As you know, at the 11th meeting of the Central Committee important decisions were taken on the continuation of our economic and social policy. In view of the changed international situation the implementation of our economic and social program demands a great increase in industrial and agricultural performance. Here science is our ally. With this in mind it is necessary to make increasing use of the advantages of socialism for scientific-technological progress and to exhaust all the possibilities of socialist rationalization. To an ever increasing extent the driving force of our economy must be based on up-to-date products and highly developed technology.

The year 1980 is the last of our current 5-year plan. This year we are laying down the foundations for the next 5 years. If one looks at the results of the first 2 months one can say with justification that we have begun this important year well. The upsurge of the socialist competition, which is marked by preparations for the 10th party congress, is of particular importance. The more economical use and the greater refining of valuable raw materials and fuels are a vital link in the chain for all further economic development of the GDR. What you have undertaken leaves no doubt that you have fully understood this. I am thinking particularly of your target of achieving an additional day's production by the end of the month of May, in which we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the liberation from fascism by the illustrious Soviet Army, and of increasing this lead by 2 days by the end of the year. The high growth rate of 16.5 percent envisaged in your ambitious plan for 1980 will thereby be exceeded.

Your production is concerned with orders of a size which are by no means insignificant for the supply of our economy and the increase of exports.

With more than 800 products the combine will reach a production capacity of about M5.4 billion in 1980. Products worth well over M50 billion in our republic are dependent on the work of the Buna workers.

It is well known that your production has a great influence on the manufacture of high grade goods in the textile and leather industries, the production of lacquers and dyes, tires and many other things. Your deliveries for the electical engineering and electronics sectors, engineering and construction are economically very important.

As things stand, we have a very great interest in making thorough use of our own raw materials, especially lignite, and in making better use of mineral oil as a raw material. At the same time the specific consumption of energy must be reduced far more vigorously.

In this the Buna chemical works publicly owned enterprise bears a responsibility greater than that of almost all others. Every year 4 million tons of crude lignite, 100,000 tons of rock salt are transformed in several stages into refined chemical products. Taken together their value exceeds M1.9 billion.

I should like to stress the significance of your carbide acetylene production. This can be seen from the fact that we would need 5 million tons more mineral oil if these products had to be manufactured on a petrochemical basis. From this, everyone can see what it means if carbide production is increased to 106.3 percent. Guided by these considerations we have undertaken measures to expand carbide production further, to safeguard a stable supply of energy and to refine acetylene still more efficiently in the Buna works. These are far-reaching forward-looking measures, which are closely tied to the improvement of your working and living conditions.

In many areas we have good experiences in increasing performance on the basis of indigenous raw materials and in reducing the consumption of materials and energy. It is now a question of making these general.

Let me mention just a few representative examples of the numerous exemplary collectives. Take the collective of youth kiln in the carbide factory. In the first 2 months of this year its undertaking to produce 50 tons of carbide a month over and above the plan has far exceeded the plan by a total of 450 tons. Or take the low pressure polythylene plant collective. With the help of scientific-technological discoveries it increased the plant's performance from 20,000 tons to 29,000 tons of high grade plastic a year at little cost. At the same time the processing of all byproducts achieved an additional valuable result. Mention should also be made of the achievements of the research, technology and production collectives in extending the range of PVC types and in further improving the quality of PVC. This meets to an increasing degree the international standards for this plastic and makes a substantial contribution to a more economical use of materials.

What now are your prime obligations during the preparations for the 10th party congress? All efforts should be devoted to achieving a more rapid expansion of carbide production to 1.3 million tons annually. Here the greatest possible degree of refinement of the acetylene produced from this should be insured in keeping with the requirements of the economy and of foreign markets. In general terms it is necessary to refine still further the raw materials at our disposal. Only by this means can the necessary economic growth be guaranteed with reduced growth in energy and raw materials.

The new PVC complex is the largest of its kind to be built in the GDR. It can be described without exaggeration as a second Buna. It helps to broaden the raw materials basis of our economy. By means of its up-to-date installations the production of chlorine, for example, will be increased to more than 200 percent and that of PVC up to 150 percent.

During the trial run the Hoechst firm showed reliably that the complex was functioning normally. This project is to the benefit of the expansion of our material-technological basis. That is the main thing. Such deals to mutual advantage have a firm place in our trade with capitalist states. They are a fixed integral part of our policy of peaceful coexistence.

Everything which you have undertaken for the further increase of the GDR's economic strength serves the continuation according to plan of our policy directed toward the well-being of the people. In this spirit you will make great contributions with both the old and the new plants. The 29,000 workers of the Buna collective are a strong force, and I am convinced that the Central Committee of our party can rely on the Buna workers at all times.

On 8 May we are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our people from Hitler fascism by the illustrious Soviet Army. The way was thereby opened for the founding and successful development of our GDR as the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil. Since that time we have successfully followed this path. In the course of 35 years there has been an immense historical transformation in the life of our people. Resurrected from ruins and turning toward the future our republic has successfully achieved rapid progress under the leadership of the working class and its party. It gained a place among the 10 most developed industrial nations of the world and a considerable standard of living. As a sovereign socialist state with equal rights it plays an active and constructive role in international life, side by side with the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist states and all peace-loving forces of the world.

As a result of the 7 October 1975 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance our relations with the USSR have acquired a new quality. This is also of considerable significance for the strengthening of the entire community of fraternal countries.

General secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, our friend and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev recently said with justification that the policy of peace of the countries of our community has become one of the chief factors in international life. They are struggling with determination for a world without an arms race and without the threat of nuclear war. There can be no more noble aim for today and tomorrow than peace, peace and peace again for the whole of mankind. To this end our GDR is also doing everything in its power.

We are certain that you will continue to support the course of our party and government in the future by good performance at work, for the benefit of our people, and for the further flourishing of our socialist fatherland, the GDR.

BUDAPEST REPORTS CARTER SPEECH ON ECONOMY, INFLATION

LD150922 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In a speech to members of the U.S. administration and economic leaders, President Carter announced restrictive measures. New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar reports:

The President began his speech, transmitted live by the television stations, by saying that inflation, as he said, a world phenomenon, now threatened the security of the U.S. economy. Blaming the fall in productivity and rising oil prices, the President pointed out that the U.S. society could not live beyond its means. National debt amounts to almost half a trillion dollars, and Carter asked the nation for sacrifices, discipline and understanding. He held out the prospect of reducing budget expenditures by $18 billion in the next fiscal year in order to eliminate the budget deficit. Military expenditures will not be touched but the social, educational and urban development programs will be curbed. In order to reduce oil imports further the President is adding an extra 10-cent tax on gasoline. He will order staff limitations in public offices. Carter also said that it is necessary to considerably restrict credit for the population, to encourage an increase in industrial production, energy savings and voluntary, that is to say not statutory, price and wage limitations.

ENGLAND VIEWED AS U.S. 'MOST FAITHFUL ALLY'

LD141144 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 14 (MTI)--"The leaders of British foreign policy view the world through the prism of 'Soviet threat.' Almost isolated from the West European NATO allies, the government of Margaret Thatcher appears as the number one, 'most faithful' ally of the United States, even tries to unite the European partners in the interests of American aims under the auspices of its own foreign policy conception," writes the Friday issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP in its article commenting on British foreign policy.

The British paper goes on to point out that the present British leadership's foreign policy conceptions were "clearly reflected by that foreign policy program, which was summed up by Prime Minister Thatcher in her speech delivered at the end of January in the debate of the London Parliament. In her speech of a rather aggressive tone the English premier energetically insisted on the necessity of the West European countries uniformly restricting their political, economic and other nature relations with the socialist countries. She expounded that what is needed to build the relations maintained with the Soviet Union solely 'from the position of strength.' But for this the military strength of the West has to be inevitably further developed. And the decisions of NATO concerning this has to be effectuated without reservations."

The Budapest paper calls attention to the fact that London was the first to assist unreservedly the American plan for West European deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles. "But London is ready not only to receive the most cruise missiles; from the West European member states of NATO the largest proportion of the national income is turned to military expenditures once again by Great Britain... Besides the intensive participation in the Euro-missile plan, Great Britain brought a decision for modernizing its own, independent strategic nuclear efficiency," points out MAGYAR HIRLAP, then mentions:

"In the present world political situation, when the United States is openly considering intervention plans and Great Britain appears as the closest friend of Washington, one cannot leave out of consideration those steps which aim at perfecting of the British military forces' traditional services... It was also announced that a special operative rapid deployment force, the tasks of which are similar to the American one will be established."

"The stiff foreign policy departing form the 'position of strength' gave rise to dissatisfaction of not only Labour Party opposition, but it isolated to a certain extent Great Britain from its West European allies. In spite of this the English Government continues to view the world through the prism of 'Soviet threat', yet it porbably realizes that in such a way it sees a distorted picture, such in which the projection of detente does not fit."

NAGY WRITES VIEWS ON FUTURE OF DETENTE

LD150004 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 14 (MTI)--What is the future for detente? Can the cold-war circles destroy in a few months all what has been achieved in the field of detente through a tiresome building work?

Questions like these are analysed--apropos of the anti-detente, aggressive measures taken recently by Washington and other imperialist circles--by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy in his article published in the March issue of TARSADALMI SZEMLE (SOCIAL REVIEW), the theoretical and political periodical of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The deputy minister emphasizes that the peaceful co-existence between the two world systems works amidst explicit international power relations. Dentente is a prccess that relies on the objective bases of the international power relations. In this way, as long as there is no shift in them to the detriment of the adherents of detente, there can be essentially no return to the cold war. "Even so, the cause of detente can be heavily damaged by certain imperialist circles in pursuance of their specific interests and subjective political motifs. In other words, detente goes together with recurring setbacks and declines. It can only work in a constant struggle against forces standing opposed to it," says the author of the article. Then he goes on enumerating a multitude of facts to illustrate the achievements (?reached over) the past decade in the field of international detente, remarking that it is first of all the European people who benefited the most from them. "Regretfully, the United States has not (?got) involved in earnest in the main current of the implementation of the Helsinki recommendations. It focussed its official policy on elements it deemed usable for its political ends. To the European peoples, however, detente has brought palpable results, and the past ten years have served with unmistakable proof that these achievements are beneficial for every people regardless of the social system they live in. Never before was there such a lasting peace and peaceful development in Europe as today."

Janos Nagy further points out that the Hungarian People's Republic, in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, has always strived to take its share in promoting detente, intensifying security in Europe and boosting cooperations.

"With the double goal to intensify the process of detente and further our domestic interests, we have laid stress on broadening our bilateral relations with the advanced capitalist states. Remarkable results have been attained in this respect...Major stations in our political relationships were the visits Janos Kadar paid to Austria, the FRG, Italy and France."

Thereafter Janos Nagy deals with the causes of the shift which is taking place in our days in the United States foreign policy. He says: "In the view of many Westerners, the turnabout is due to what has happened in Afghanistan and to the effect which has been produced by the sharpening electioneering on the U.S. home policies."

"As far as the Afghanistan events are concerned, they actually did not favour those who intend to surround the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with a net of military bases. The 1978 April revolution frustrated the reactionary hopes to divert Afghanistan step by step from the road of nonalignedness and its traditional fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union. Therefore, after the revolution they launched a fresh attempt, they rallied into armed groups the enemies of the revolution and the escapees from abuses and sent them back to Afghan territory. They planned to impose a shift in power so that a counter-revolutionary Afghanistan give home to the reconnaissance bases thrown out from Iran. Another goal of theirs was to assume a key role in carrying out the Pentagon schemes concerning Iran and the [words indistinct]. The Soviet assistance given at the request of the Afghan leaders was a forced move of an exclusively defensive nature. Dovetailing with the valid bilateral and international accords, it prevented emergence of a situation ridden with a grave international conflict," Janos Nagy observes, stressing that the measures the United States has adopted with reference to Afghanistan all have had their preliminaries. In other words, Afghanistan was not a reason but a pretext.

"The re-assessment of the American detente-oriented policy began not with the Afghanistan developments but right after the failure in Vietnam," the author says. Next he turns to enlist the anti-detante and anti-Soviet measures adopted by the Washington administration (?in) recent years right until today.

The deputy foreign minister further remarks that the artificially escalated anti-Sovietism has been drowning up to the most recent times the voice of the more sober-minded American politicians who have recognized that the government moves are also harmful for the USA itself. "The number of sober manifestations in on the rise, but they are not yet predominant at the moment."

"As for the conduct of the European capitalist states," Janos Nagy goes on to write, "they are under heavy pressure from the United States to follow it without reservation.... Taken in general, we can say that the West European allies of the United States are characterized in their reactions by some sort of doubleness. For one thing, to no surprise on our side, after the Afghanistan events they confirmed their loyalty to their system of alliance and the readiness to comply with the obligations assumed. For another, their position reflects that the American moves are disproportionate to what they regard as the causes behind. There is not a single country in Western Europe whose leading circles have identified themselves with the American accusation that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan marks the first step towards the occupation of other countries and an entire region. There is growing disapproval of the United States confronting even its own allies with accomplished facts through successive unilateral decisions and trying to increase their dependence on a policy which is more difficult to predict than before and occasionally carries the marks of irrationality. Associated with all this is the reluctance of several West European countries to subordinate their actions to the United States interests and sacrifice the achievements of East-West cooperation."

Speaking of the countries of the socialist community, the author stresses: There can be no doubt that the policies they pursue continue to be centred on the aspiration to intensify the process of detente and peaceful co-existence. "This is what was confirmed by Leonid Brezhnev in his electoral speech."

Regarding the stance of the Hungarian People's Republic, Janos Nagy observes: "As far as we are concerned, we too are for the continuation of the detente policy and the strengthening to cooperation. The guarantee for the success of this endeavour of ours is the continued forging of the socialist countries' cohesion and concerted action on their part."

"We may rest assured: The main trend of our foreign political activities will be set by the 12th party congress invariably in securing the best possible external conditions for the construction of an advanced socialist society...We believe our cooperation will develop with Finalind, Austria and the other nonaligned capitalist states as well as with France, the FRG and a number of West European countries. We wish to carry on our relations based on peaceful co-existence with the United States and other capitalist states, hoping not only that there will be no trouble in the course of implementing our bilateral agreements in effect, but also that, wherever possible, we can even move farther ahead on the road of cooperation.

"We want to help the European process of security and cooperation proceed without a hitch and we go on preparing for the Madrid meeting. We continue to deem it essential to further military detente. We agree with the resumption and continuation of all the negotiations which have been started in recent years in various international forums and on a bilateral basis in a bid to brake the arms race. As for the medium-range capabilities, the NATO decision should be obstructed by way of negotiations, mobilizing the peace-loving forces. We remain interested in the Vienna talks bringing concrete results as soon as possible, and we are convinced that the United States ratification of the SALT-2 treaty would give a boost to the disarmament process as a whole.

"Our position is clear and explicit: World peace and particularly security in Europe should be promoted not by launching new armament programs but by means of negotiations, through improving cooperation between East and West. In this context, the Soviet-American ties continue to have special importance. In the present situation a lot depends on the future position of the West European politicians who have for a longer time been partners to us in building security and cooperation in Europe. We are hopeful that a sense of reality will gain the upper hand, and, recognizing the priority of peace and security, both Western Europe and the United States will finally give a sober reply to the pressing questions of our age which are impossible to avoid," writes in his article Janos Nagy, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs.

LAZAR SENDS CONDOLENCES TO POLAND'S BABIUCH ON PLANE CRASH

LD151938 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 15 (MTI)--Gyogy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, has addressed a message to Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, expressing condolences over the accident of a Polish Airlines plane on March 14.

PRAVDA CHIEF EDITOR CONFERS WITH MSZMP OFFICIALS

LD151600 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Viktor Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and editor in chief of PRAVDA, has visited Hungary. He had talks with Dezsoe Nemes, member of the MSZMP Politburo and editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG. The Soviet visitor was received also by Imre Gyoeri, Central Committee secretary. Viktor Afanasyev delivered a lecture at the political college of the Central Committee and visited Borsod County.

BABIUCH VISITS SCENE OF AIRLINER CRASH

LD141621 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] As already reported, a tragic air crash occurred in Warsaw at 1115. A Polish Air Lines LOT IL-62 airliner flying from New York crashed on approach for landing at Okecie Airport. The aircraft was carrying 77 passengers and 10 crewmembers. There were no survivors. A special government commission of inquiry has been set up to look into the causes of the accident; it is headed by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk. The prosecutor general has started an investigation. Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, members of the government and representatives of the Warsaw authorities have visited the scene of the accident.

The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers express their deep sorrow and sympathy to the families of the victims of the aircraft crash. In connection with the crash the Presidium of the Warsaw Metropolitan Voivodship People's Council has proclaimed 15 and 16 March as days of mourning in the capital.

Gierek Issues Condolences

LD151850 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Mar (PAP)--In connection with the tragic death of American, Soviet and GDR citizens in result of the air crash in Warsaw of March 14, First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek has sent messages to general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, President of the U.S. Jimmy Carter and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), President of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker, with words of condolences and deep sympathy for the governments of the countries and the families of the crash victims.

USSR SIGNS 1980-90 ELECTRONICS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD142224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] An intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the electronics industry between Poland and the Soviet Union for 1980-90 was signed in Warsaw today. The agreement encompasses new areas of cooperation between the electronics industries of the two countries. It provides for joint research and development work as well as specialization in production of microelectronics elements, materials for the electronics industry, technological appliances, complex computers and minicomputer systems. Developing cooperation with the highly developed Soviet electronics industry will enable Poland to master the production of new subelements and electronic goods and will favour the development of electronics and automation in our economy.

The agreement was signed by Aleksander Kopec, minister of engineering industry, and Vladislav Kolesnikov, first deputy minister of USSR electronic industry, in the presence of Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers, and Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the Department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Building Industry of the party Central Committee.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF WELCOMES GIEREK DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IDEA

LD162112 Hamburg DPA in German 1942 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw--This evening in Warsaw, Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff advocated consolidating detente and disarmament in Europe.

At the start of his 24-hour visit to Poland, he affirmed that the policy of cooperation between countries in the East and West had suffered a setback that at the beginning of the 1980's was very much regretted by the Federal Republic. The Federal Republic condemned the intervention in Afghanistan. In the present situation, it was a matter of safeguarding what had been achieved as a result of detente, and above all continuing in the field of arms control policy.

Despite recent events, he hoped that the 1980's could be made a decade of disarmament. Lambsdorff welcomed the proposal by Polish party chief Edward Gierek to convene a conference on disarmanent in Europe in connection with the European Security Conference, and assured that it was also the German view that the CSCE idea had to be kept alive right now.

The Federal Republic had specifically contributed not only the NATO decision on counterarming, but also the offer linked with it of negotiations on arms control policy. These decisions could not be altered. The Federal Republic hoped that by taking up the offer on arms control policy a costly arms race could be avoided.

Lambsdorff, who with his short visit to Warsaw is making up for the visit originally planned for the end of January, referred to the economic difficulties which had arisen as a result of the sudden rise in energy prices. They adversely affected the Federal Republic's opportunities, too.

Well-informed German sources in Warsaw stated that the Federal Republic is prepared to cover private credits to Poland amounting to DM500 million by means of Hermes [export] guarantees. They are intended in particular in the procurement of spare parts and the purchase of steel fibers. These credits are to run for 3 or 5 years. It is said that original Polish expectations were considerably higher.

DAILY ENDORSES USSR-PROPOSED EUROPEAN ENERGY CONFERENCE

LD050710 Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Press review on ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commentary]

[Text] Warsaw 5 March, PAP--"Ignoring elementary geography, Washington is behaving as if it had sole rights to the Persian Gulf, rights to military defence of American interests in the area. However, some governments--even those allied to the U.S.--hold a different view," wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in a commentary titled, "Who Owns the Persian Gulf."

"Including the issue of securing transport of oil from the Persian Gulf into the agenda of an all-European energy conference, proposed by the USSR would make for harmonizing the interests of all buyers of oil from the area. At the same time, the independence and territorial sovereignty of the oil-producing states would be guaranteed. It is those states alone which are the rightful owners of the oil extracted on their territory.

"On the other hand, not only Washington, but both the Western--and Eastern--European states are vitally interested in the purchase of this oil."

"Attempts to superimpose sole U.S. domination in the area with the help of military means could have tragic consequences for humanity," concluded the Polish daily.

WARSAW REPORTS U.S. PRESIDENT CARTER'S INFLATION MEASURES

LD151008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] President Jimmy Carter of the United States has announced a program to fight inflation. It provides for a considerable reduction in federal spending; all state departmental budgets have been cut, except for that of the Pentagon. The program also provides for an increase in energy saving, mainly through cutting oil imports and new taxation.

TRADE INCREASE WITH GREECE DISCUSSED IN WARSAW

AT141600 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 14 Mar 80 AT

[Text] Greek-Polish trade has increased and prospects for further expansion are favorable, according to conclusions reached by the fourth meeting of the joint Greek-Polish commission on trade, economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Greek-Polish talks were conducted in Warsaw and ended today. The two sides agreed on covering the credit balance of the account which favors Greece with additional quantities of Polish products such as coal, sulphur and iron products. The credit balance in favor of Greece approaches $30 million.

Expansion of Greek-Polish cooperation in various sectors and particularly in the sector of ship building, the automobile industry and metal manufacturing were particularly examined. The two sides expressed satisfaction over development of Greek-Polish cooperation in the sector of transportation and particularly with the increase of Polish truck traffic using the Volos-Syria ferry boat line. Greece and Poland also agreed on the signing of an agreement for economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

The related protocol was signed by Greek Deputy Coordination Minister Stavros Dhimas and by the Polish undersecretary of state on foreign trade and maritime economy, Strzelecki.

GIEREK SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO PCI'S LONGO

LD142256 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 March (PAP)--On the occasion of the 80th birthday of Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], outstanding activist of international working class movement, PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek has sent Longo birthday greetings. The letter stresses that the founder of the Italian Communist Party, a fighter against Nazism in the Italian underground movement, who devoted his life to the cause of the Italian working class, Longo has greatly contributed to consolidating peace and socialism in the world. He has also contributed to the development of cooperation between the Italian Communist Party and the PUWP.

JAGIELSKI ATTENDS MEETING ON FULFILLING FOREIGN TRADE TASKS

LD142233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The resolutions of the eighth party congress stipulate that the development of our economy should be helped by a considerable increase in Poland's participation in the international division of labor, above all through more dynamic export activity.

A conference of the party and vocational aktiv of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy held today was devoted to the implementation of the resolutions of the eighth party congress in this domain. The conference was attended by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, and Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

The participants in the conference examined both current and long-term problems connected with the implementation of the program mapped out by the party. The importance of implementing this year's program was stressed. The program provides, above all, for an endeavor to achieve trade equilibrium with countries with which we trade in convertible currency. This should be achieved by an increase in export by up to 16 percent.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH SUPREME COURT OFFICIALS

LD160024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The annual meeting between Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, with top Supreme Court officials has been held at the Belweder Palace. The tasks of the courts, resulting from the resolutions of the eighth party congress were presented by Wlodzimierz Bertuowicz, first chairman of the Supreme Court. He stated that the implementation of the program of the comprehensive socioeconomic development of the country for the 1980's, as formulated at the congress, requires a further increase in the quality and effectiveness of the work of the judiciary. The activity of the Supreme Court constitutes an important factor in the shaping of socialist awareness, the legal culture and attitudes of citizens, and in the perfecting of the state and the socialist democracy and in the strengthening of the rule of law.

During a discussion, attended by chairmen of the chambers and the judges of the Supreme Court, the problems on which the Supreme Court will concentrate its activity have been defined. The following have been included among the most important tasks of the judiciary in civil cases: effective protection of public property and the economic interests of the state; proper management of arable land; perfecting the protection extended by the law over families, motherhood and children's rights; and a consistent campaign against speculation, particularly in apartment sales. As far as criminal matters are concerned the following were deemed the most important tasks: further strengthening of public order and social discipline and combatting criminality, particularly waste, bribery and punishable lack of responsibility.

Also mentioned during the discussion were problems of the judiciary supervision of the Supreme Court over the judicature of all the Polish courts.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, stressed that the correct activity of the judicial organs can successfully support the national effort for the best use of the social and economic potential in the 1980's. The meeting was also attended by Teodor Palimaka, head of the Administration Department of the party Central Committee.

PARTY LEADERS HOLD PREELECTION MEETINGS

LD132248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Preelection meetings between candidates and the electorate are taking place throughout the country. "Stanislaw Kania met the inhabitants of Wejcherowo and parishes in the district; Vladyslaw Kruczek met the work force of the Stalowa Wola steel plant in Tarnobrzek Voivodship; Jerzy Lukaszewicz met inhabitants of Szczecin Voivodship and representatives of the local university center; Tadeusz Pyka met the inhabitants of electoral district No 22 in Bytom; and Emil Wojtaszek met the inhabitants of Wadowice in the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship."

14 March Meetings

LD142212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] The preelectoral meetings held today were attended by members of the party and state leadership. Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, met representatives of the work force of the Grzybow sulphur mine and voters from district No 64 in Tarnobrzeg. Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, deputy member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, met the social and economic aktiv and the work force of the Bobrek foundry in Bytom. Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended a meeting of the residents of Bogatyn parish.

15 March Meetings

LD160030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] More meetings of candidates for the Sejm deputies and councillors of people's councils at voivodship level were held with the electors in Poland today. Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party Voivodship Committee in Katowice, met with students and scientific cadres of the Silesian University. Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, member of the Politburo and deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission took part in a meeting with electors in district No 46 in Opole. The election meeting in Jelenia Gora was attended by Jerzy Waszczuk, Central Committee secretary.

REGISTRATION FEES CHANGED TO FAVOR FUEL-EFFICIENT VEHICLES

LD142348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The minister of transportation has issued a decree changing certain registration fees for motor vehicles, trailers and trolley buses. The annual registration fee for motorcycles is increased by 40-50 zlotys, and for cars, by 100 zlotys on the average. The new regulations reflect the implementation of the government program for fuel savings which recommends giving preference to vehicles which are cheaper to operate, like those equipped with self-ignition [as heard] engines. Therefore, the registration fee for cars equipped with such engines will now be 10 percent lower, compared to fees on other cars in the same category. The decree recalls that the annual registration fee must be paid by 31 March each year. As before, car owners may pay in two installments: the first half-year fee must be paid by 31 January and the second part no later than 31 July.

MOZAMBIQUE COMMISSION HEAD MEETS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Meeting With Burtica

AU142049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/3/1980--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on Friday afternoon Rui Baltazar Dos Santos Alves, minister of finance of Mozambique, head of his country's delegation to the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Mozambican governmental commission of economic and technical collaboration, whose proceedings are held in Bucharest.

During the interview, approached were questions concerning the further development and diversification of commercial exchanges and of economic collaboration and cooperation in various fields of mutual interest between Romania and Mozambique.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU151501 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Rui Baltasar Dos Santos Alves, minister of finance of the People's Republic of Mozambique and chairman of his country's side in the joint Romanian-Mozambique governmental commission for economic and technological cooperation, whose proceedings took place in Bucharest. The meeting was attended by Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government, minister of agriculture and food industry and chairman of the Romanian side in the joint commission.

The guest extended warm greetings and most cordial wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and his wife (Graca) Machel. Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to extend warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Samora Moises Machel and his wife on his own behalf and on behalf of Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

During the meeting, the sides pointed to relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and Mozambique and stressed with satisfaction their upward and fruitful development, in full accordance with agreements concluded between the two heads of state. They also assessed that steady efforts should continue to be made to implement all measures decided upon during the Romanian-Mozambique high-level dialog as well as the agreements and other documents between Romania and Mozambique, with a view to developing political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural ties, intensifying and diversifying production sharing and increasing trade exchanges. The sides pointed out the positive results of the current session of the joint commission for expanding economic cooperation between Romania and Mozambique.

The two sides also discussed current issues of international life and emphasized the need to increase efforts to halt aggravation of the international political climate and to promote a new policy of detente and equal cooperation among nations. They reiterated the determination of Romania and Mozambique to support the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and for freedom, independence and progress. In that respect, they stressed the importance of the fact that the people of Zimbabwe have won their independence, something which opens up broad prospects for a new and democratic development of that country and for expanding its cooperation with countries in that area and all African states.

The sides also expressed the determination of the two countries to actively contribute to establishing new interstate relations based on equity and justice, eliminating underdevelopment, establishing a new world economic order, attaining disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and creating a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, Africa and throughout the world.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Exchange of Treaty Ratification Instruments

AU151502 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The ratification instruments of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Mozambique, signed on 21 April 1979 in Maputo by the party-state leaders of the two countries were exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Mozambique Finance Minister Rui Baltasar Dos Santos Alves.

Signing of Protocol

AU161400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 16 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The fourth session of the joint Romanian-Mozambican governmental commission for economic and technical cooperation ended in Bucharest. The protocol signed envisages an expansion and diversification of cooperation in various industrial and agricultural sectors, in the exploitation of natural resources, in commercial and goods exchanges; it also envisages a program of joint cooperation ventures in mutually advantageous conditions.

LORD CARRINGTON DEPARTS ROMANIA 14 MARCH

AU141417 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, this afternoon concluded his official visit to our country at the invitation of the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On his departure, the guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER MEETS WITH BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

AU152018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/3/1980--A working meeting was held in Bucharest between the ministers of machine-building industries of Romania and Bulgaria, Ioan Avram and Toncho Chakurov, when analysed were the possibilities of expanding and deepening the cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in this domain. Examined was also the implementation stage of the production programme of the Giurgiu-Ruse joint heavy machines and equipment enterprise which supplies its products to the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydropower complex. Likewise, identified were new ways of developing the cooperation in the manufacture of machine-tools and equipment for food industry.

On Saturday afternoon, the two ministers signed the aide-memoire of the meeting.

TITO'S STATE OF HEALTH REMAINS 'VERY GRAVE'

LD171126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The state of health of the President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito remains very grave. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

CARTER SPEECH OUTLINES ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

LD151020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0938 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 15 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter last night announced an all-inclusive program for battling inflation in the U.S. Its annual growth rate is 18 percent in the U.S. now.

President Carter resolutely called upon his countrymen not to spend what they did not earn and to stop living on credit.

In calling the present economic situation in the U.S. critical, Carter warned that involved is the liquidation of inflationary psychology with both individuals and society as a whole.

The main causes of inflation in the U.S. are decrease in productivity, seeking by individuals and society to live beyond their means, faults in financial policy, and rises in oil prices, Carter said.

The U.S. Congress will be requested to make an 18,000-million-dollar cut in the budget for the next fiscal year, to reduce the total of government employees by 20,000 and--in order to stimulate lower consumption--to increase the tax on imported oil, the U.S. President said.

The budget of the Defense Department, however, should be singled out of such reductions on account of the nation's defense-making capabilities, Carter said.

KOMUNIST ARTICLE OPPOSES NEUTRALIZATION OF AFGHANISTAN

LD151214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1129 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 15 (TANJUG)--KOMUNIST the organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, considers that the only proper solution of the Afghan crisis is an independent and non-aligned Afghanistan.

Afghanistan lived peacefully and, within its possibilities, actively pursued the non-aligned policy. This, according to the paper, is what should be again guaranteed to it in all future solutions of the crisis.

Referring to the proposal for the "neutralization" of Afghanistan, KOMUNIST points out that the proposal reflects rather an attempt of bloc solution of the crisis, primarily through agreement between the U.S. and the USSR as the principal "guarantors of neutral Afghanistan", than it is in the interest of the country itself and its future.

To ask Afghanistan to be "neutral," which also means "inactive", would mean, in the opinion of the organ of the LCY, only satisfying of the current needs of the outside actors who have brought about the present situation in that region.

SRV PRESS, SOVIET MEDIA ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT SFRY CONDEMNED

LD141834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

["What Bothers Vietnamese Dailies?"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav public today very categorically condemns the attempts of Vietnamese information media to falsify Yugoslavia's stands on certain topical international events, especially the developments in South-east Asia and Afghanistan. In today's commentaries, Yugoslav dailies respond with arguments to the unfounded attacks presented in the Vietnamese press. Yugoslav dailies also note that the Soviet information media, from the official news agency TASS to the official party press organ PRAVDA, have transmitted the slanders printed in the Vietnamese press and done so without in any way dissociating themselves from them.

Does it not seem, the Belgrade POLITIKA EXPRES writes, that what is involved is someone's calculation that the discrediting of Yugoslavia on the world scene should be attempted at this very moment when the international initiative of seriously ailing President Tito for preserving peace and eliminating intervention from international relations is accorded world-wide recognition. Even such absurd claims as the one according to which "Yugoslav information media and certain responsible figures misrepresent the actual situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan and advocate for imperialists, Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces", discrediting themselves within the non-aligned movement, are used for the above design.

The Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN seems, in fact to be bothered the most by Yugoslavia's firm stance that there can be no pretext and justification for violating the independence and sovereignty of any country. In this context, POLITIKA EXPRES recalls that Yugoslavia, committed to the concept that neither revolutions nor counter-revolutions can be exported, reject all attempts at settling matters in individual countries with foreign intervention. It is the right of each nation, itself, to establish and develop a social system which suits it, the daily sets out.

The Vietnamese information media's design is easily seen through, POLITIKA EXPRES writes. [Words indistinct] succeed at the U.N. plenary meeting of the non-aligned to present the intervention in Afghanistan and the previous one in Kampuchea as the internal affairs of the respective countries and not having succeeded to prevent a discussion on the principles of the non-aligned movement, principles in fact endangered by actions as the two above, Vietnamese are now attempting to proclaim all further discussion on the matter as "anti-Sovietism".

Every other policy, POLITIKA EXPRES sets out, would be fatal for the non-aligned movement, a movement which has become a recognized force at the international level and the conscience of mankind. Authors of texts as are the Vietnamese should have this in mind. Articles as are the Vietnamese serve to discredit the principles of non-alignment and undermine the movement's unity.

Another Yugoslav daily, the Zagreb VJESNIK recalls that this is the second time in the past few months that Vietnamese Army daily is futilely attempting to discredit Yugoslavia among the non-aligned. However, the Zagreb daily writes, it is for its very policy that Yugoslavia enjoys great prestige among the non-aligned and in all of the world.

The Vietnamese people, VJESNIK writes, has not allowed anyone to win freedom for it nor to impose on it men who would head the country.

During the liberation struggle, the Vietnamese people received some material and other assistance from abroad but not soldiers. This did not, however make it weaker but, instead, stronger. No matter which country is involved, its people alone has the right to decide who will lead and represent it in order to be able to exercise this right. A people must also have the right to develop socialism in its own way and to enjoy all rights advocated by the U.N.

The Belgrade daily POLITIKA Moscow correspondent sets out that the distorted picture of Yugoslavia's stands on the developments in Kampuchea and Afghanistan presented to the Soviet public, although secondhand, is calculated to misinform the public. The misleading effect can objectively be counted with especially since the Soviet public has not even so far had access to any authentic and firsthand information about Yugoslavia's actual position on the developments in Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The daily BORBA Moscow correspondent writes in a similar tone and sets out that the Soviet information media have, without dissociating themselves in any way, cited the slanders printed in the Vietnamese information media on the account of (?Yugoslavia).

POLITIKA EXPRES ASSAILS SRV PRESS ATTACKS

AU161556 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1210 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 15 March--In an article entitled "What Is Not to NHAN DAN's Liking?" today the Belgrade newspaper POLITIKA EXPRES replies to the attacks of two Vietnamese newspapers against Yugoslavia and its nonalined policy.

"In the last 3 days two Vietnamese newspapers have taken aim at socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia. The Vietnamese Army newspaper was the first to make its attack and then, to disperse any doubts and apparently to make it clear that all this is by no means accidental, was followed by the party organ NHAN DAN. Among those accused by the two newspapers are our country's nonalined policy, the head of our country's diplomacy personally and, naturally, the Yugoslav press," the newspaper says.

"The reason for this is neither new nor unknown. What is involved here is Yugoslavia's resolute and principled refusal to become reconciled to armed interventions and encroachments upon the independence and sovereignty of other peoples and states as well as its disagreement with the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea launched at the beginning of last year and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan carried out at the end of 1979. Our country stated its position for all to hear at the time that these events took place, that is, on 3 January and on 27 December last year. It also continues to defend this position in the search for a solution to this crisis provoked by these events in international relations because it does not accept the policy of fait accompli.

"Why is it that now NHAN DAN and its military partner do not like Yugoslavia's position? Vietnam's representatives had an opportunity to hear Yugoslavia's position, at least as far as the question of intervention is concerned and other things also, at the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries in Havana. Is this not the result of an assessment that an attempt to discredit Yugoslavia on the international scene should be made now, at the very time when the initiative of gravely ill President Tito for preserving peace and eliminating interventions from international relations is being accorded recognition by the entire world? How else is it possible to explain such perfectly absurd statements as the statement that, siding with the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces and thereby undermining their own authority in the nonalined movement, the Yugoslav press and individual responsible persons interpret the situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan in a distorted light."

Realizing their isolation results from the fact that an autochthonous revolution, which had enjoyed the world's sympathies, has begun to serve foreign interests and to pursue hegemonistic goals, the Vietnamese press shrinks from no means of opposing Yugoslavia in its relations with the friendly nonalined countries, choosing naturally among these countries those that have influence, authority and prestige in the world.

Thus, according to Hanoi's information, Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, has paid visits to the individual nonalined countries with the intention of turning them against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and of persuading them of the need for an early convening of a conference on Afghanistan. "To prove" their thesis about "the anti-Soviet orientation of Yugoslav diplomacy," the Hanoi newspapers promote in their own way the concern expressed by the heads of the Algerian and Indian governments with their attempts to break up the unity of the movement. According to them, both countries "bear in mind the need for coordinated activities to prevent the traitorous attempts to turn the nonalined movement into an anti-Soviet force."

The goal is transparent. After they had not succeeded at the plenary meeting of nonalined countries at the United Nations in presenting the interventions in Afghanistan and Kampuchea as an internal affair of those two countries and in preventing the discussion on the principles of this movement, endangered by these same actions, the Vietnamese decided to proclaim any discussion about this as "anti-Sovietism." Since it is known that Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union differ in their views on the nonalined movement, it has apparently seemed to them that the most convincing way of presenting this would show how the Yugoslav diplomacy is allegedly shifting this "family quarrel" on to the nonalined movement and is thereby breaking up its unity.

All this is being undertaken by those who have tried and continue to try to replace the authentic principles of the nonalined policy and movement with a policy of "reliance" on "the natural allies," who accept "special relations" between the socialist countries and member countries of the nonalined movement in the name of "internat'nal solidarity" and who are introducing elements of bloc relations and their ideological pronouncements into the nonalined movement.

NHAN DAN evidently does not particularly care for Yugoslavia's steadfast viewpoint according to which no "higher aims" and no "special interests" can justify any encroachment upon the sovereignty and independence of any country, be it large or small, rich or poor, with this social system or that. Convinced that neither revolution nor counterrevolution can be exported, the Yugoslavs energetically reject all attempts to put things in order in other countries by means of outside intervention because they believe that every people have the right to introduce and develop the social system that suits them.

Any other policy would be fatal for the nonalined movement that has become a recognized force on the international scene, a moral factor and the conscience of mankind. The authors of the articles published in the Hanoi newspapers should also think about this. It is they who are discrediting the principles of nonalinement and breaking up the unity of the movement, POLITIKA EXPRES concludes its commentary.

FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE VIEWS NONALINEMENT, BLOC TENSION

ID131528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The policy of nonalinement, based on the authentic principles and goals of the movement, can and must in today's difficult international circumstances, offer a realistic alternative for overcoming the exacerbated international situation. This was concluded today by the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Policy, which at the beginning of the session, reviewed topical issues of foreign policy and international relations.

In this connection, Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the committee, briefed the delegates on the assessment made of the present international situation by the Federal Social Council for International Relations. Then Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke about topical issues of international relations and the crisis flashpoints in the world. He informed the committee about President Josip Broz Tito's messages and the replies of foreign statesmen.

The session assessed that the state of international relations at present is characterized by marked tendencies toward deterioration and exacerbation, by a grave crisis in the bloc concept of detente--which cannot represent a basis for just settlement of open international problems--by a new spiral in the arms race and in competition between the great powers, and by increasingly wide application of a policy from the position of force, and interference.

In this connection, committee members expressed the unanimous opinion that in such an international situation, Yugoslavia must operate even more actively in all directions on the international level and must develop the most intensive possible bilateral relations with all states, on the well-known principles of nonalinement, noninterference and equality. All this will help, it was said at the session, to overcome the exacerbated international situation and will further help to consolidate Yugoslavia's independence and international position. It was concluded at the committee session that particular attention should be devoted to constantly expanding bilateral and multilateral cooperation and to consultations with nonalined and developing countries.

The committee stressed the importance of the forthcoming CSCE Madrid meeting in the present circumstances and also of the joint activity of the group of nonalined and neutral countries in preparing for this meeting. Support was expressed for Yugoslavia's active involvement in these preparations, which are already under way.

The committee members greeted with great satisfaction the impressive victory of ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union]. Support was also given to the Federal Executive Council's statement and Yugoslavia's expressed readiness to offer full support to friendly Zimbabwe for the complete realization of its independence and sovereignty, and its orientation toward the nonalined policy. The victory of the Zimbabwe people confirms the vitality of the principles of nonalinement, which consistently advocate the strengthening of the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of hegemony and domination.

The committee also examined a number of other questions within its competence, including the draft law on the program for development and modernization of the technical base of Radio Yugoslavia. After hearing a fairly short report by Ismail Bajra, federal secretary of information, the committee adopted the draft law and pointed to the need for it to be ratified as soon as possible in order that the work on the development and modernization of Radio Yugoslavia can quickly begin.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH NONALINED

AU131615 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Now something more about the tasks in the development of cooperation with the nonalined and developing countries, something that has been discussed at the session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Dragan Colovic reports:

Members of the Presidency and other participants in the discussion once again confirmed the need for developing long-term and stable cooperation with the nonalined and other developing countries.

In this connection attention was called to oscillations and a certain recent decline in the development of this cooperation as well as to many organizational and cadre shortcomings, shortcomings in competitiveness and other shortcomings that must be eliminated. The statements in the discussion that pointed out that the fulfillment of the tasks emanating from the decisions of the sixth nonalined conference also requires the appropriate measures of economic policy evoked particular attention at the session. These measures must create the so-called conditions pertaining to the system that will strengthen the competitive capability of work organizations and insure a broader pooling of their potentials and resources for more effective actions in the nonalined and other developing countries.

It was emphasized that it is particularly important to provide the financial and other forms of support for developing more lasting and higher forms of cooperation and to give priority to those production programs that are oriented to exports to and imports from those countries. Better organization is also needed to create the necessary capability for carrying out more complex projects and programs especially in the fields of machine building, capital investments projects, agro-industrial complex, energy and other fields. All this requires among other things also a closer association between Serbia's work organizations and similar organizations in other republics as well as the organizational and cadre development of joint trade networks in nonalined and other developing countries and a considerably greater participation of our scientific and technical cadres in these tasks. Finally the importance of and the need for constantly advancing Serbia's cooperation with the nonalined and other developing countries in the fields of health, culture, education and information were also emphasized in the discussion.

The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia also adopted conclusions that, as it was stated, will be distributed to all those who are directly concerned with and responsible for the fulfillment of the tasks in the development of cooperation with nonalined and other developing countries emanating from the decisions of the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries.

FEC ADOPTS PROPOSAL ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE

LD131423 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At today's session, held under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic, the Federal Executive Council examined a number of questions concerned with current economic policy and our country's relations with foreign countries.

The council adopted the documents of the Federal Secretariat for Markets and General Economic Affairs relating to the tourist trade in 1979.

It was concluded that the competent federal organs, in cooperation with the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, the Yugoslav tourist federation and the Yugoslav interest community for economic relations with foreign countries should review the present system of recording the currency flow from foreign tourism.

Decisions were also adopted providing for currency discounts on imports of equipment for use by coal mines, and for surveys and the exploitations of oil and gas.

The council was also briefed on the report on measures to impede the construction of capacities which rely on imports for more than half their raw materials and reproduction materials.

At today's session the proposal of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Republic of Zimbabwe was adopted.

SPILJAK, TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVE MOSCOW FOR HELSINKI

LD162336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--Mika Spiljak, who headed a delegation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia Council on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, left Moscow for Helsinki today, where he and the members of the delegation are to visit as guests of the Finnish trade unions.

Spiljak and the members of the delegation were seen off at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, and members of the embassy staff were also in the sendoff party.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD162258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Khristo Khristov, minister for foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Belgrade today on a official 2-day visit. The Bulgarian guest's host, Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, met his guest at Surcin Airport.

Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, was also present to welcome Khristov.

During his stay in our country, Minister Khristov will have talks on furthering economic relations between the two countries.

VRHOVEC ARRIVES IN BELGRADE FROM MEETING AT UNITED NATIONS

LD141414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, who participated in the "Group of 77" ministerial meeting, in the UN New York headquarters returned to Belgrade today.

At the ministerial meeting first session, Vrhovec presented Yogoslavia's [word indistinct] and on the character and substance of the global negotiations on present-day world economic problems. With the global negotiations, the interrupted dialogue between developing and developed countries is to be resumed.

ROTAR CONFIDENT OF TRADE INCREASE WITH SPAIN AFTER TRADE TALKS

LD131930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Madrid, March 13 (TANJUG)--At the end of a three-day official visit to Spain, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar today expressed the confidence that trade between the two countries will increase from 75 million dollars next year. The readiness for a faster development of Yugoslav-Spanish economic cooperation and the balancing of commodity exchange--which up to now was unfavourable to Yugoslavia--was expressed during Rotar's talks with Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and three members of his government.

In Madrid Rotar met with the ministers of trade and tourism, industry and energy, and agriculture. Later he stated that accord has been reached on the establishment of industrial cooperation in the manufacture of railway wagons and the setting up of joint furniture manufacturing enterprises.

At the same time, the possibility was noted of cooperation between Yugoslavia's Zastava and Spain's Seat enterprises in the production of automobiles. This will be discussed also with Fiat of Italy, which holds a majority of stocks in the Spanish factory.

In addition to this, a delegation of the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture is shortly to visit Yugoslavia to study the opportunities for more comprehensive Yugoslav agricultural exports to Spain. A Yugoslav-Spanish convention on road transport and a contract on industrial-technical cooperation are also to be signed.

MESSAGES FOR TITO ARRIVE FROM ALL OVER COUNTRY, ABROAD

LD151344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Messages with best wishes for the recovery of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito continue to arrive at the clinical center in Ljubljana from all parts of the country and from abroad. Messages from the country--letters and telegrams--with warm words of encouragement to resist his grave illness--are written by children and adults, workers, peasants, members of the Yugoslav People's Army, students and school-children.

With great warmth and concern, these letters and messages are expressing the common concern of all Yugoslavs for the president's health and their wish for his recovery. At the clinical center in Ljubljana itself, numerous citizens are daily inquiring about Comrade Tito's health. As the public knows, President Tito has been visited from time to time by high state, party and military leaders. Since the deterioration in the condition of the president of the republic, in the first half of February, the highest Yugoslav leaders--representatives of the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, federal leaderships of the socio-political organizations and the highest republican and provincial leaderships--are constantly alternating their visits at the clinical center in Ljubljana. Thus, together with the highest leaders of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, they directly follow the course of treatment of President Tito.

SERBIAN PARTY LEADER ASSESSES INTERNAL POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

LD142314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG)--Central Committee President of the League of Communists of the constituent Republic of Serbia Tihomir Vlaskalic today assessed there is "high political consciousness, moral steadfastness and powerful patriotism of the working people" in Yugoslavia.

By their behaviour in the past months, the Yugoslavs confirmed the vitality and the capability of all segments of the society to become adjusted to altered conditions in the international situation. The working people of Yugoslavia showed once again their great love and high esteem for President Tito, Vlaskalic stressed.

Speaking today at a Central Committee session of the League of Communists of Serbia Vlaskalic stressed the need to preserve the existing internal stability through the total commitment of all parts of the society to an effective settling of all problems.

Vlaskalic singled out as the priority tasks the struggle for economic stabilization, efforts for the reduction of consumption, saving and increased exports. Vlaskalic said that communists should continue enhancing the democratic spirit within their organization, and pressed for the speedier and more effective implementation of President Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility.

Vlaskalic said that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia had long ago cleared up the question of whether the communists should act "outside" or "inside" the social system. When the communists "guard the system" [word indistinct] outside the system itself, bureaucratic tendencies strengthen and the party becomes separated from its base. That is why the League of Communists of Yugoslavia had long ago abandoned the method.

Activities on the implementation of collective work are in full swing in Yugoslavia, it was emphasized at the session. Such method of work was asserted as the "further development of democratic relations and an encouragement of the individual initiative of every member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia", as well as the further opening up of the possibility for the base to influence the leadership.

VOJVODINA JOINT COMMISSION: STATE OF DEFENSE 'VERY GOOD'

LD131600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The Commission for National Defense and Social Self-Protection of all chambers of the Vojvodina Assembly noted at its session today that the state of defense preparations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina is very good.

It was assessed that notable results had been achieved in Vojvodina municipalities, local communities and organizations of associated labor, organs and organizations in the implementation of defense tasks, resolutions and conclusions of the 16th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. This activity has contributed towards a higher level of ability of the working people and citizens and all social factors successfully to perform their rights and duties in this situation as regards the defense and protection of our society. The commission assessed that the achieved results in this respect represented a solid basis for further building and development of all-people's defense.

These important questions will be considered at the next session of the Vojvodina assembly.

LCY ARMY COMMITTEE ASSESSES ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

LD141339 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] today held its regular meeting in Belgrade. It considered some topical questions of work of the communists aimed at increasing the combat ability of the YPA and some questions of organization of the League of Socialist Youth in army units and institutions. During the debate, in which several members of the committee took part, the present activity of communists and LCY organizations in the YPA aimed at strengthening combat readiness and the moral-political unity of the army was positively assessed. It was emphasized that the communists have shown a high degree of organization and commitment in the work to carry out tasks connected with the implementation of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

It was stated that in the present tense international situation the communists and all members of the army are faced with still more intensive and meaningful work to carry out with full consistency and determination all matters which emanate from our military doctrine and medium-term plan of modernization and development of the YPA.

During the discussion on the questions concerning the work of the League of Socialist Youth in the army it was noted that significant results have been achieved in the recent period.

The basic organization and aktivs of the League of Socialist Youth carry out increasingly meaningful and successful work and have proved themselves through organized, persistent and responsible activity. They have become a first class factor of sociopolitical and educational work in all army environments. In this connection, the committee decided upon concrete tasks for further development and strengthening of the youth organization in the army arising from the decisions and stances of the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee.

The committee members unanimously agreed that activity sh be constantly deepened, its forms expanded and the method of youth work improved, so the direct involvement, creative activity and enthusiasm of youth reach their full pression. The committee decided that regular elections in the League of Communists Organization in the YPA should be held toward the end of this year. On this occasion, secretaries and members of the secretariats in the basic organizations and the committees of the conference of the League of Communists Organization in the YPA will be elected.

MUNICIPAL DEFENSE EXERCISE CONCLUDES SUCCESSFULLY

LD170717 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The 4-day municipal exercise entitled "Nothing Must Surprise Us" ended in Cacak last night. Here is a report by our correspondent Miodrag Markovic.

The planned tasks of this exercise, in which the entire population of six villages took part, have been successfully carried out thanks to discipline, order and a high level of consciousness. The correctness of the concept of all-people's defense was confirmed once again, because complete control over the territory and installations had been insured on time. In this the assistance of the citizens had been invaluable, in particular in uncovering diversionists in operations against airborne attack and even in insuring shelter and food for members of the units of territorial defense as well in extending other aspects of assistance.

ALL-PURPOSE RECOILLESS RIFLE BEING MASS-PRODUCED

LD162246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav military industry mass-produces a recoilless cannon, effective against various targets and on all grounds. It can be used against enemy installations and troops, to reinforce artillery fire, to blind observation posts and is very useful against tanks.

Its instant shell is used for destroying enemy troops and its cumulative shell against tanks and other armoured cars. The cumulative shell is capable of piercing even the thickest armour. Its range of action is 1,500 meters and farther. This recoilless cannon is easy to handle, easy to transport even on the roughest grounds and very quick at changing position.

OSIJEK COURT SENTENCES MAN TO PRISON FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

AU131654 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 80 p 16 AU

[R.S. report]

[Text] Osijek, 11 March--The Osijek District Court today sentenced Ivan Zelember, 46, from the village of Batina, Baranja, to a 5-year prison term.

This sentence was passed for the criminal offense of distributing hostile propaganda against our country. During the investigations and the court proceedings it was proved that whenever Zelember, who was temporarily employed abroad from 1972-79, returned to Yugoslavia, he brought in his suitcases various hostile materials and served as a distributor of these materials--newspapers and leaflets--that were printed by political emigres in West Germany and that were directed against our country.

SEVEN GIVEN PRISON SENTENCES FOR PRO-CHETNIK ACTIVITY

LD142327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Cacak--The District Court Council at Cacak today sentenced a group of seven persons to prison sentences ranging from 3 and 1/2 to 9 years for enemy activity against Yugoslavia from a pro-Chetnik standpoint. The group was uncovered in 1979.

FIFTH VOLUME OF TITO'S COLLECTED WORKS REPORTED

LD142220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1856 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG)--The fifth volume of President Tito's collected works, covering the September 1939-September 1940 period, shows that in contrast to the rather defeatist stands evident in many communist parties at the time, defeatism was completely alien to Josip Broz. They also show that Tito saw power of the people, but in a system which would direct its potentials towards the defense of independence.

Stalin's assessment that the main danger was the one from the class enemy, i.e., that it was essential for internal forces to group together along the lines of intensifying the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the workers, and that the struggle against fascism was no longer in the foreground--was prevalent in the Comintern at the time.

Tito's assessment, however, was quite different. At a session of the Comintern Executive Committee in late November, 1939, Tito came out in favour of the thesis that the struggle against fascism and war was the most important task facing the revolutionary movement.

The fifth volume, which includes 46 works and 3 documents, shows that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia under Tito's leadership was carrying out intensive preparations, both within the party itself and among the people, for defense of the country and for the revolution in the difficult war days ahead.

The first four volumes of Tito's collected works were published in 1977, while the next six came out of print a few days ago. These volumes deal with Tito's activities until the beginning of June, 1942.

The decision to publish President Tito's collected works was adopted by the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee in 1972, on the occasion of the Yugoslav president's 80th birthday.

The whole edition is expected to include over 60 volumes. The war and socialist revolution periods alone will be covered in 21 volumes.

The earliest article written by Josip Broz to be discovered so far, is one he wrote at the beginning of May, 1926 in Kraljevica (central Adriatic coast), where Tito was employed in a shipyard.